The Irish Times.

David Lowdon

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Engagement of
MDLLE. PICCOLOMINI
FOR FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce a series of ITALIAN OPERAS, COMMENCING ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1859, With the following distinguished Artistes—

Mdlle. Piccolomini,	Signor Castelli,
Mdlle. Dell'anese,	Signor Badi;
Signor Belart,	Conductor,
Signor Corsi,	Signor Biletta;
Signor Aldighieri,	Leader,
Signor Mercuriali,	Mr. Levey.
Signor Rossi.	

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1st,
LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.
Tonio, Signor Belart; Sergente Sulpizio, Signor Aldighieri; Ortensio, Signor Castelli; Caporale, Signor Rossi; Paesano, Signor Mercuriali; La Marchesa, Mdlle. Dell'anese; and Maria, Mdlle. Piccolomini.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd,
LA TRAVIATA.
Germont Giorgio, Signor Aldighieri; Baron Duphol, Sig. Rossi; Gastone, Signor Mercuriali; Medico, Signor Castelli; Commissionario, Signor Badi; Alfredo, Signor Belart; Flora, Mdlle. Dell'anese; and Violetta Valery, Mdlle. Piccolomini.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4th,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Aston, Signor Aldighieri; Bidebent, Signor Castelli; Arturo, Signor Corsi; Raimondo, Signor Mercuriali; Edgardo, Signor Belart; Alice, Mdlle. Dell'anese; and Lucia, Mdlle. Piccolomini.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5th,
DON PASQUALE.
Dr. Malatesta, Signor Aldighieri; Don Pasquale, Signor Castelli; Notaro, Signor Mercuriali; Ernesto, Signor Belart; and Norina, Mdlle Piccolomini.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6th,
A GRAND OPERA.
And Last Night of the Engagement.

Doors open at half-past 6. Performance to commence at 8. Private boxes, 5 guineas—4 guineas—3 guineas. Dress circle, 8s. Second circle, 5s. Pit, 3s. Lr. Gal., 2s. Up. Gal., 1s. Box-Office open daily, from 11 to 4 o'clock.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
BENEFIT of Miss EMMA HEYWOOD—Engagement of Mr. Ellerton—Mr. Bruce Norton Every Night. On This (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Sept. 28th, 1859, will be performed the celebrated Drama of
THE KING'S WAGER.
Sampson Tybbe ... ... Mr. W. Ellerton.
After which the Comic Opera of
RURAL FELICITY.
Simon Sly ... ... Mr. W. Ellerton.
Cecilia ... ... Miss E. Heywood.
After which the laughable Farce of
THE HAPPIEST DAY OF MY LIFE.
Mr. Gillman ... ... Mr. W. Ellerton.
Sophia ... ... Miss E. Heywood.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of
NO SONG, NO SUPPER.
Robin ... ... Mr. H. Webb.
Endless ... ... Mr. W. Ellerton.
Margaretta ... ... Miss E. Heywood.
Prices of admission.—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT.
ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.
GRAND MORNING CONCERT
THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), 28th SEPT.,
Commencing at Two o'clock precisely.
MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT
will be assisted by the eminent Violinist, Herr JOACHIM, Signor BELLETTI, and Mr. OTTO GOLDSCHMIDT, Pianoforte.
Erard's Concert Grand Pianoforte.
The SECOND Concert will be given on WEDNESDAY Afternoon, September 28, 1859, commencing at Two o'clock.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Duo Pianoforte and Violin (Variations from a Sonata) ... ... Mozart
Messrs. Joachim and Goldschmidt.
Air, "On Mighty Pens" ... (The Creation) Haydn.
Madame Lind Goldschmidt
Cavatina, "Per la Gloria" ...
Signor Belletti.
Preghiera, "Und ob die Wolke sie Verhulle."
(Der Freischutz) C. M. V. Weber.
Madame Goldschmidt.
Sonata, Violin ... ... Tartini.
Larghetto—Tempo Giusto—Finale.
Herr Joachim.
Receuil de Mazourkas de F. Chopin, arranged for Voice and Piano, by ... ... Otto Goldschmidt.
Mr. and Madame Goldschmidt.
PART II.
Duo on Irish Melodies, Piano and Violin { J. Joachim and Otto Goldschmidt.
Messrs. O. Goldschmidt and Joachim.
(First Time of Performance.)
Irish Melodies { "How dear to me the Hour," "Echo," } Words by T. Moore.
Madame Goldschmidt.
Capriccio ... ... Mendelssohn.
Pianoforte, Mr. O. Goldschmidt.
Barcarola, "Sulla Poppa" ... ... Ricci.
Signor Belletti.
The Bird Song ... ... Taubert.
Madame Goldschmidt.
Conductor ... Mr. Otto Goldschmidt.

Tickets—Reserved and numbered Seats, 15s. Unreserved Seats and Gallery, Half-a-Guinea.
To be had at BUSSELL'S, 7, Westmorland-street, (corner of Fleet-street).

CARRIAGE REGULATIONS.
ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.
MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT'S
GRAND MORNING CONCERT.
Parties having Tickets for Unreserved Seats enter by Lombard-st.; those having Tickets for Reserved Seats enter by the Principal Door, Brunswick-st. Carriages must set down with their horses' heads towards *Westland-row*, and take up on the termination of the Concert with their heads towards the College.
To prevent confusion, these regulations will be strictly enforced. For general convenience, therefore, all parties attending are respectfully requested to inform their servants as to the rules.

PICCOLOMINI.
LA TRAVIATA, La Figlia, Don Pasquale, and Lucia di Lammermoor, Italian Opera Libretto Books, with the Music, and an English translation, price One Shilling each, may be had at WISEHEART'S NEW (North Side) BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 42, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, and (as usual) at 23, SUFFOLK-STREET.

ROTUNDO.
CANNOT GO FOR ONE WEEK LONGER!
MONDAY, September 26th, and every Day during the week, at 2 and 8 o'clock,
Doors open half-an-hour previously.
IN CROWDS THEY COME!
41,281 Persons have patronised this unparalleled Exhibition during the past 5 weeks, and all pronounced it to be the best that has ever visited Dublin.
THIS WEEK IS FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE LITTLE AZTECS.
Assisted by MISS FLORA, of the
EARTHMEN TRIBE.
RE-ENGAGEMENT OF ALL THE MUSICAL NOVELTIES.
Remember this is
THE LAST WEEK!
Most positively.

THE LAST JUDGMENT,
BY
MICHAEL ANGELO.
This extraordinary Work of Art, by that world renowned Painter, Sculptor, and Architect, MICHAEL ANGELO BUONARROTTI, who flourished in the Fifteenth Century.
VALUED AT £5,000,
is the acknowledged Masterpiece of Painting and Painters, and upwards of Three Hundred Years Old; it contains more than
FOUR HUNDRED FIGURES!!
in different Groups, beautifully representative of Biblical History; Amongst which may be found the following:—The Divine Trinity, being the Father, the Son, the Holy Ghost or Spirit; the Blessed Virgin, the Blessed Martyrs, Moses with the Tablets of the Law, in the act of Imploration, Christianity Bearing the Cross, in the act of submission, St. Peter delivering the Keys, the Sounding of the Last Trumpets, the Resurrection of the Dead, the Judgment of the Wicked, Descent of the Damned, Hades and Hell, and others beautifully representative of this truly Great Man's Ideas of the above awful Subject.
Admission from 10 to 12, 2s. 6d. From 12 to 5, 1s.
In consequence of the very numerous applications for school children to see this Painting, the Proprietor has concluded to admit them in bodies at a reduced charge. All such future applications must be made in writing, addressed to the agent, Mr. D. HILL, Rotunda.

ST. MARY'S YOUNG MEN'S CLASS FOR RELIGIOUS AND INTELLECTUAL IMPROVEMENT.
Under the PATRONAGE of the PAROCHIAL CLERGY.
The above Class Will (D.V.) RE-OPEN, on MONDAY, the 3rd of OCTOBER, when, as the business for the season will be arranged, members are requested to be punctual in their attendance at 8 o'clock.
School-house, Lower Dominick-st., 27th Sept.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND. SMALL PARCELS.
The following Reduced Rates are now charged for the Carriage of Parcels not exceeding 14lbs in weight and 5l. in value, subject to the undermentioned conditions:—

For 50 Miles and under	£0	0	6
Over 50 Miles and under 80 ...	0	0	9
Over 80 Miles	0	1	0

The above Rates are from Station to Station only, and do not include Collection or Delivery. The Charges must be paid at the Forwarding Station.
The Parcels must be legibly endorsed—"Station to Station, Parcel under 5l. in Value." They must be delivered at the Forwarding Station Half-an-hour before the advertised time of departure of the Train, and will be subject to a charge of One Penny per day for Storage, if not taken away by the Owner within 24 Hours after arrival.
In case of neglect of any of these Conditions the Parcels will be forwarded at the ordinary Rates.
WILLIAM FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone Station, Dublin, 8th September, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
ON and after Sunday, the 25th instant, the issue of TICKETS at Reduced Rates from Dublin to Mullingar and Maltyfarnham will be discontinued.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, 22nd Sept., 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
On 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th OCTOBER, the Train leaving Dublin at 4 p.m. will call at MAYNOOTH and KILCOCK, to take up Passengers for BALLINASLOE only.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
MOATE FAIR.
ON MONDAY, 3rd OCTOBER, A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN (at the usual 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Fares) will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at Five o'clock, and arrive at Moate about Eight o'clock, Morning.
This Train will stop at intermediate stations to take up Passengers for Moate only.
N.B.—Third-Class Passengers will be booked by the Up Train leaving Moate at 8-20 p.m. for Dublin and intermediate stations at which it calls, as per Company's Time Table.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin,
21st September, 1859.

GALWAY LINE.
THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)
10, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated under the Limited Liability Acts of 1856 and 1857, whereby the liability of each Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Subscription.
CAPITAL, £500,000, in 50,000 SHARES of £10 each, with power to increase.
DEPOSIT, £2 PER SHARE; £1 FURTHER PAYABLE UPON ALLOTMENT.
By the terms of the ARTICLES of ASSOCIATION, no CALL can EXCEED £3 per Share, and an interval of THREE MONTHS at least must elapse between each Call.

REPORT
FROM THE IRISH COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, Acting in co-operation with the London Board, and to whom has been entrusted the disposing of the Shares remaining unallotted in the Company, and which the Committee earnestly trust may be fully absorbed before the 30th inst., the day named for closing the lists.
ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Offices, 4, College-green, Dublin, 15th September, 1859.
We, the undersigned, being a Committee of Shareholders, formed in co-operation with the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited), for the purpose of completing the arrangements for disposal in Ireland of the amount of capital unallotted in the Company, desire, on public grounds, to direct your attention to the facts hereinafter stated. We are the more anxious to do so, as we have reason to believe some misapprehension exists in the minds of parties uninformed in reference to this national undertaking, owing to hostile insinuations studiously disseminated by interested parties. We have, however, examined into the affairs of the Company, and can verify the following facts:—
First—The Company is strictly registered under the provisions of the "*Limited Liability Act*," and Shareholders can *in no event* be liable for more than the amount of the Shares they respectively subscribe for.
Second—Three-fifths of the capital, equal to £300,000, in shares of £10 each, have been already taken by influential parties.
Third—The Subsidies to which this Company is entitled amount to the annual sum of £91,000, payable by the Home and Colonial Governments, and secured by contracts duly executed.
Fourth—All doubt as to the validity and binding nature of these subsidies is removed.
Fifth—Four powerful first-class Ocean Steamers are now being built, and are so far in progress towards completion, that two instalments of their price have been already paid to the builders, and the plans and specifications for the building have been laid before the proper Government authorities, and been approved of by them.
Sixth—The affairs of the Company are now entirely in the hands of the Board of Directors, and no single individual has control over them. The Board has been duly constituted by the appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The contracts with Government are the property of the Company, and Mr. Lever, M.P., the originator of the enterprise, retaining simply the position of a Director and of a large Shareholder, has transferred his entire rights to the Company generally, and has embarked his capital in like manner as any the Shareholder or Director.
Seventh—That this Company commenced to work the line on the 1st of January, 1859, and therefore is only entitled to share profits since that date, and is not in any way responsible for any losses or casualties previously thereto. The Steam-Ship "Argo," recently lost on the American coast, being a chartered ship, and covered by insurance, has not entailed pecuniary loss on this Company.
Eighth—That the present is a *bona fide* undertaking to work efficiently and zealously the postal communication, and to develope the passenger and goods traffic between the old world and the new.
We need not conceal the fact, that exertions have been, and are still being made, to defeat this enterprise. We are therefore anxious that, as Ireland will be the principal gainer by the establishment of the undertaking, and as Irish interests will be chiefly served by its success, that the Share List should contain a fair proportion of Irish names, and, by disposing of the remainder of the Stock in this country, we will remove the possibility of a national undertaking being thwarted by jealous interests.
The subject of Transatlantic communication has been so frequently discussed, and the superior advantages of the West Coast of Ireland for a Packet Station are so self-evident, that we conceive it unnecessary to dilate upon its merits in a national point of view; indeed, the jealousy with which this project has been looked upon by competing shipping interests in the sister country affords the strongest proofs of its importance to Ireland, for if it were not sure to succeed, when once established, it would have met with little opposition.
As a commercial enterprise, however, certain to be highly remunerative to the shareholders, we can speak with confidence; the large subsidies granted by the Government, and the public support already given to this route, affording very rational grounds for the belief that, as a commercial speculation, it will be second to none of those projects in steam navigation which have of late years been so remunerative to projectors.
The list of Irish Shareholders who have joined the undertaking since our connection with it can be seen at the Office, and every further information afforded respecting it; and a little further exertion must ensure the success of this great national scheme for Ireland, and prevent its being diverted into other channels.
We have the honour to remain, your faithful servants,
DENIS KIRWAN, D.L., J.P.,
Castle Hacket, County Galway, CHAIRMAN.
JAMES LAMBERT,
Lord Mayor, Mansion House, Dublin.
M. O'REILLY DEASE, D.L., J.P.,
Dee Farm, Dunleer, County Louth.
JOHN CONOLLY,
Chairman of Waterford and Limerick Railway Company.
REDMOND CARROLL,
Lord Mayor-elect, Dublin.
DAVID M'BIRNEY, J.P.
(M'Birney, Collis, and Co.), Aston's-quay.
P. M'EVOY GARTLAN,
Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
JEREMIAH DUNNE, J.P.,
Director of the National Bank, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
ROBERT O'BRIEN, T.C.
(Whelan and O'Brien), Smithfield, Dublin.
WILLIAM F. GREEN,
Belvidere-place, Dublin, and Ballymoney.
DUBLIN OFFICES, 4, COLLEGE-GREEN.
☞ FORMS of APPLICATION for REMAINING SHARES may be had at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, either in London, or 4, COLLEGE GREEN, Dublin; at Messrs. BOYLE, LOW, PIM, and CO., or Mr. EDWARD FOX, 51, DAME-STREET, or any of the Stock Brokers in Dublin.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
INVITATION TO MR. NUGENT, OF COOK-STREET.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Debate in the Fishamble-street Meeting, on This (WEDNESDAY) Evening, Sept. 28th, 1859, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject:—No Safe, Certain Rule of Faith in the Church of Rome.
The Rev. A. Gault, A.B., will (God willing) preside.
If the Holy Scripture is sufficient to instruct us in the way of salvation, why should we be referred to traditions? How can their certainty and truth be *proved*? If they are uncertain as to their origin, and doubtful as to their truth, what trust or reliance can be placed in them? where is "the *unanimous* consent of the Fathers" to be found? Have they never contradicted each other? Does not Scripture warn us *against* using tradition? "Why do ye also transgress the commandment of God for your tradition?" "You have made void the commandment of God for your tradition." "In vain do they worship me, teaching doctrines and commandments of men."—Matt. xv. 3, 6, 9. "You shall not add to the word that I speak to you, neither shall you take away from it."—Deut. iv. 2. "What I command thee, that only do thou to the Lord: neither add any thing nor diminish," xii. 32. "He that despiseth me and receiveth not my words, hath one that judgeth him; the word that I have spoken, the same shall judge him at the last day."—John xii. 48. "In the day when God shall judge the secrets of men by Jesus Christ, according to my Gospel."—Rom ii. 16. "But though we, or an angel from heaven preach a gospel to you besides that which we have preached to you, let him be anathema. As we said before, so now I say again—If any one preach to you a gospel besides that which you have received (1 Cor. xv. 1-4) let him be accursed."—Gal. i. 8, 9. If tradition *contradicts* Scripture, should it be believed? If it only *supports* or *confirms* it where is its use?
"For leaving the commandment of God, you hold the tradition of men." . . "Well do you make void the commandment of God, that you may keep your own tradition."—Mark, vii. 8, 9.
"Beware lest any man cheat you by philosophy and vain deceit, *according to the tradition of men*, according to the elements of the world, and not according to Christ."—Col. ii. 8. —"not giving heed to Jewish fables and commandments of men, who turn themselves away from the truth."—Titus, i. 14; see also Prov. xxx.; and Apoc. (or Rev.) xxii. 18.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the Debate in the Oriel-street Meeting, on This (WEDNESDAY) Evening, September 28, 1859, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject:—Is Matrimony a Sacrament?
Mr. Matthew Tracy will (God willing) preside.
"If the parish priest is present, and only refuses his ministry, the marriage is invalid in the opinion of those who hold that the priest is the minister of the sacrament; but in our opinion, according to which the contracting parties are the ministers of matrimony, the marriage is valid."—Liguori on the Council of Trent, p. 370. Duffy, Dublin.
"Our opinion is, that the contracting parties themselves are the ministers of matrimony; that the matter of the sacrament consists in the transfer which they mutually make to each other of their bodies, and that the form consists in their acceptation of it."—Liguori on the Council of Trent, p. 371. Duffy, Dublin.
Who is the minister of matrimony? What is the matter of it? What is the form? Is the Church herself able to answer these questions?
"If any one shall say, that on account of heresy the bond of matrimony may be dissolved, let him be anathema."—Council of Trent, sess. xxiv. canon 5.
"The marriage of Christians is never dissolved, even though one of them should embrace heresy or infidelity, as appears from the 5th canon of the Council; for besides the natural law which God promulgated to Adam, there is a positive Divine law announced by Christ, in the words—'What therefore God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.'" (Mark x. 9)—Liguori on the Council of Trent, p. 355.
"There are four just causes for which a husband may separate from his wife, or a wife from her husband. The first is apostacy from the faith."—Liguori on the Council of Trent, page 362. Duffy, Dublin.
Did not the Pope of Rome grant a dispensation to Henry VIII. of England to marry his brother's wife?—Reeve's History of the Church, vol. ii. p. 296. Coyne, Dublin, 1809.
"For John said to Herod, It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife."—Mark vi. 18, Dr. Cullen's Bible. "He that marrieth his brother's wife doth an unlawful thing."—Leviticus xx. 21, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Roman Catholics are specially invited.

Appeals.

PROTESTANT ASYLUM FOR FEMALES DISCHARGED FROM THE CONVICT PRISONS.
PATRON—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin.
COMMITTEE—Mrs. Whately, Mrs. Crofton, Mrs. Whiteside, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Macdonnell, Mrs. S. Ferguson, Mrs. Longford, Miss Dobbs, Miss Napier, Miss Shekleton, Miss Whately, Hon. Judge Hayes, Hon. George Handcock, Hon St. John Butler, Andrew Vance, Esq., Q.C.; H. H. Joy, Esq., Q.C., LL.D.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D.; George Woods Maunsell, Esq.; Joseph Wilson, Esq.; George F. Brooke, Esq.; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D.; Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq.
HONORARY SECRETARIES—The Ven. the Archdeacon of Dublin, Wilton-place; Rev. Eugene O'Meara, 57. Gt. Brunswick-street; Rev. David Stewart, 35, Nelson-street.
The success which has attended the system of remedial training in converting criminals into useful members of society, is as well known as it is gratifying to every lover of social progress. Three institutions are necessary to the system: the Reformatory Schools which are at least preventive, the Convict Prison, which is corrective, and the Reformatory Asylum, which as confirmately is essential to its complete development. It is desirable that Protestants, as well as Roman Catholics, should have the benefit of each of these departments of the system. The Roman Catholics have established a flourishing Reformatary Asylum at Golden-bridge, or members of their communion who have been discharged from prison; it is surely incumbent upon Protestants to establish a similar institution. This is now being attempted, and the present system of prison discipline holds out to the inmates as an encouragement to good conduct the remission of a portion of the term of penal servitude; the period so remitted to be passed in the unqualified liberty of the Asylum, as a preparation for again enjoying the privileges and responsibilities of a social position. When established, the Protestant Reformatory Asylum may be expected to be almost self-supporting, and like the schools subsidized by government. The Committee now trusts that the public will see the necessity of the institution, that its claims will be recognised, and that the requisite funds will be contributed.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Hon. Secretaries, or by any member of the Committee.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, 5l.; Mrs. Crofton, 3l. and 1l. annually; Cannock and White, 3l.; John Lentaigne, Esq. 3l.; Hans H. Woods, Esq, 5l.; Hon, Judge Hayes, 5l. Alexander Norman, Esq, 2l. and 1l. annually; Leonard Dobbin, Esq, 2l.; W. Peebles, Esq, 2l.; George W. Maunsell, Esq, 2l.; C. Gausell, Esq, 1l.; John Connor, Esq, 1l.; John Galloway, Esq, 1l.; W. Henry, Esq, 1l.; Miss Maxwell, 1l.; Miss Brooke, 1l.; Miss Ferguson, 1l.; Rev. H. Murphy, 1l.; Dr. Barker, 1l.; Dr. Bolland, 1l.; C. Dobbs, Esq, 1l.; J. Flood, Esq, 1l.; Mrs. MacDonnell, 1l.; Mrs. Whately, 1l.; A. G. Moller, Esq, 10s.; Miss Bayly, 10s.; Mrs. Johnston, 5s.; George Brooke, Esq., 5l.; H. H. Joy, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., 2l.; Lady Grace Vandeleur, 2l.; Mrs. H. Coddington, 1l.; Sir J. K. and Lady James, 1l.; Rev. R. Carmichael, F.T.C.D., 10s. 6d.; James Corry Lowry, 1l.; W. D. Ferguson, Esq., LL.D., 2l.; Joseph Wilson, Esq., 5l.; Miss Woods, 10s.; Mrs. W. French, 1l.; Alderman Hudson, 1l. 1s.; Henry Mills, Esq., 10s.; Messrs. Ball and Co., Bank, Henry-street, 5l.; George Tombe, Esq., 10l.; William A. Elliott, Esq., 10s.; J. and A. Lowry, Esqrs., 1l.; John Jameson, Esq., 2l. 2s.; Mrs. H. Coddington, 2l.; Hans Irvine, Esq., M.D., 2l.; Messrs. Brown and Thomas, 2l.; Venerable Archdeacon Strong, 2l.; J. D. Hutchinson, Esq., 3l.; Miss Hutchinson, 1l.; J. Blood, Esq., 1l.; H. Tweedy, Esq., M.D., 1l.; J. Stewart, Esq., 1l.; Rev. A. Hamilton, 1l.; Simon Davenport, Esq., 1l.; W. H. Fry, Esq., 1l.; Hon. Judge Cramptoth, 5l.; Hugh Moore, Esq., 10s.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, on moderate terms, the HOUSE, No. 41, Upper Baggot-street, newly Papered and Painted, and fit for the immediate reception of a respectable family. It is situated in the best part of the street, nearly opposite Wellington-road, commands fine views of the mountains, and consists of Two excellent Parlours, Two fine Drawing-rooms, five capital Bedrooms, Return Building, capital basement storey, including Kitchen, Pantry, Larder, &c.; good supply of Water; good Garden, terminated by Stabling for Three Horses, Coach house, Pump, in Lock-up Yard.
For particulars, and cards of admission, apply to
BENTLEY & SON,
House and Land Agents,
110, Grafton-street.

HANDSOME Furnished Residence, Kingstown.
TO BE LET for a year, a remarkably elegant House, on Vesey-place, commanding extensive and beautiful views of the bay and inland scenery. It consists of Breakfast and Dining Parlours, Drawingroom, four family Bedchambers, besides servants' apartments, Water Closet, capital lightsome and commodious basement storey, with every convenience; Gardens front and rear. The House is within a few minutes walk of the Railway Stations and Baths.
Apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmorland-street.

WANTED to Rent or Purchase, in the Vicinity of Clontarf, a small HOUSE standing on from One to Three Acres of Land. The Rent or Purchase Money must be moderate, and it must be close to the sea.
Apply to R. T., HOUSE, Office of this Paper.

FURNISHED LODGINGS.---SOUTH SIDE.
Drawingroom and Bedroom TO BE LET, for £2 bs. per month, at 8, Lower Parnell-place.

Auction.

TO GROCERS, PUBLICANS, TAVERN KEEPERS, &c., &c.
Sale by AUCTION, at BLACKROCK, of the Interest and good will of the Retail Spirit Establishment, at Backroad, Blackrock, comprising Shop, Parlour, three Taprooms, Drawingroom, large Dining or Assembly Room (with space for sixty persons), Kitchen, Coal-house, &c., with large enclosed Yard. Subject to £25 Yearly Rent. Lease 31 Years. To be Sold by Auction, at the Premises, without any Reserve, on THURSDAY, September 29, 1859. Sale at One o'clock.
J. O. GORMAN, AUCTIONEER,
53, WESTLAND-ROW.

Money.

LOANS on PERSONAL SECURITY of from 100l. to 500l., granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY of London. Established A.D. 1820.
Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices, of equal long standing and respectability.
BENTLEY AND SON.
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE," ASSURANCE COMPANIES.
Offices......{345 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.; 90 HIGH STREET, OXFORD; and 109 GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.
Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.
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FOUNDED 1838.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND,
60, *UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.*
TWENTIETH REPORT.
The TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING of the LIFE ASSOCIATION of SCOTLAND was held within the Head Office, on the 9th August, 1859, in terms of the Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Sir JAMES FORREST, Bart., of COMISTON, in the Chair.
The following are the principal statements in the DIRECTORS' REPORT, submitted to the Meeting:—
During the Year ending 5th April last, Applications for NEW LIFE ASSURANCES were received to the extent of..........1200, for £614,618 4 8
Of which the Directors accepted......1011, for 486,639 4 8
The ANNUAL PREMIUMS on these were......... 16,615 9 8
There were also transacted 21 LIFE ANNUITIES at the price of..........................£16,205 8 4
The GROSS ANNUAL INCOME from Premiums of Assurance and Interest on Investments is £151,978 15s. 2d.
The PROGRESSIVE INCREASE of the Business is shown in the following Table:—

Assurances since December, 1838, to these dates.				Annual Income.
5th April, 1841	149	for	£75,699	£2,709
1844	489	"	261,569	8,321
1847	895	"	489,017	14,630
1850	2,423	"	1,085,936	32,582
1853	6,094	"	2,320,938	67,536
1856	9,045	"	3,737,773	109,601
1859	12,220	"	5,356,643	151,078

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Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET.—SEPT. 27.

Nothing appears so unaccountable as the dull state of the London Stock Exchange just now, in the face of large sums of gold coming from abroad; still, with all this, a decline has taken place in the value of the Funds, caused by the dulness of business, more than from any other cause. Consols declined here one-eighth for cash, upon the London quotations having been lower than yesterday, but not done for account. New Threes declined one-eighth for cash and account; and for new account, ending 10th November, transactions took place at a sixteenth advance on the price for this account; Bank Stock for sale at last price; no transactions took place in Local or Railway Debentures; Hibernian Banks firm; Nationals advanced a sixteenth; Royals sellers at last price; British and Irish Steam for sale; City of Dublin Steam and Ship Building Shares firm; Canal Stock asked for; National Insurance and Gas Shares firm; Patriotics sellers; Carysfort Mines firm; General Mines for sale; Mining Company of Ireland receded 5s.; Wicklow Coppers firm; Ballymenas, County Downs, Cork & Bandons—sellers of these shares; Passages steady; Belfast Junctions and Droghedas steady; Wicklows firm; Dundalks steady; Cashel Stocks—5s. advance was obtained for it, deliverable middle of October; South-Easterns inquired for; Killarneys firm; Midlands steady—an advance of an eighth was obtained for new account for these shares; Kilkennys sellers; Limericks firm; Bandon and Drogheda, No. 3; Preference, asked for; Wicklow and Dundalk Preference steady; Cashel Preference Stock receded an eighth; Kilkenny Preference Shares receded a shade; Limerick steady; Tramore Preference asked for; Consols close in London at an advance of a fourth per cent upon the lowest price of the day.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m. daily	
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.	
Spain and Portugal. India (Bombay)	... ...	One p.m., September 26.
America (New York).	... ...	One p.m., September 27.
Canada, by Canadian packet	...	Six p.m., September 27.
America (New York & Bahamas)		Six p.m., September 30.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.
Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—SEPTEMBER 28TH.
Morning Tide, 11.58. Evening, 11.58.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

THE Inquisition had a method of its own for the discovery of truth. When there was no doubt as to an unfortunate man's heresy they burnt him; when there was a good deal of doubt they imprisoned him. His detention, however, was diversified by certain amenities introduced by the Dominican Fathers. He was made acquainted with the rack, the thumbscrew, the pulley, and the *peine forte et dure*. The spirit of this age objects to the application of such gentle coercion; we are very civilised and very merciful. As regards criminals, we have rather overstepped the bounds on the side of mercy than otherwise. We imprison them, to-be-sure, but we house them comfortably, feed them well, and teach them trades. They are taken more care of than our peasantry. Still, there is a class towards which, as being a commercial community, we show no pity. There are actually existing amongst us some who dare to contract debt which they cannot at the moment pay. We have no mercy for [illegible]

Yet not to prison. It is a fiction of a prison in all but its penalties. By one of these little sophisms which the law still retains, the debtor is supposed to be a wealthy gentleman. He has his lodgings, which he must pay for; his attendance, which he must also pay for in advance; and he must supply himself with food and necessaries. It is a pleasant conceit altogether. A man is seized by bailiffs because he cannot pay a debt: he is immured where he cannot earn a fraction; yet he is supposed to have Aladdin's lamp, or the cap of Fortunatus. He must pay, and pay dear, for the privilege of being locked up, and he is most ingeniously compelled to pay an attorney to liberate him from debt and imprisonment at once.

Now, there are two classes of debtors. There is the honest debtor, who contracts an incumbrance with the sincere intention of paying it. A war may break out and ruin his speculation. Fashion or taste—for these are different things---may change and leave his purchases upon his hands. He may be visited with illness, or his wife or child may be sick unto death, and in the agony of his despair he will not consider whether the guinea he devotes for a fee be strictly his own. A crisis comes, and with it an iron creditor; "Pay me what thou owest" are the words. In vain the unhappy and broken-down man offers all he has; in vain he cries, "Have patience with me and I will pay you all." He is clutched by the unfeeling hands of odorous bailiffs, placed under watch and ward, punished by the loss of liberty, and, what is far worse, by the loss of self-respect, and commanded, besides, to pay for his punishment.

The dishonest debtor, however, is treated precisely in the same way. He knows a crash must come, for he has speculated on that. He makes his preparations, sends his wife and children to a watering-place, makes up a nice little sum to solace the brief hours of his seclusion, gets a friend to arrest him, walks into the gaol with the air of a *millionaire*, and is respected for his spirit by every vulgar official about the prison. In three or four weeks he is "out" a free man. He does not care for the degradation. The honest debtor hesitates, doubts, hopes against hope, entreats assistance from friends, begs for time, and at last goes forth blasted in soul and self-despising, believing that every man who walks the streets knows his melancholy history. Is it right to treat characters so different, and with whom the results are so different, in identically the same way?

We would not abolish imprisonment for debt; far from it, if there was the very slightest tinge of fraud about it. Wherever the debtor makes away with property, is guilty of preference, contracts debts without the slightest chance of being able to repay them, or gives a false account of his transactions, by all means punish that man, not as a debtor, but as a criminal; for he is such. Nay, if a debtor is proved to be dishonest, we would have not the slightest objection to his being visited with a salutary period of hard labour. It matters little whether a rogue slyly filch my pocket-book with his hand, or inveigle me into handing him my property with his tongue---in either case never intending to restore the one or the other. But we do object to imprisoning a debtor whose past career has been honourable, and who, by reverses, accidents, or visitationsis, rendered unable to fulfil his engagements.

We maintain that the abolition of imprisonment for mere debt, as distinguished from dishonesty, would give infinitely more security to a creditor. Once you imprison a man you make him reckless; he feels himself lost if he be honest, and cares little for the additional exposure of an insolvent court since you drive him to it, and it is his only method of rejoining his wife and children. You cannot, if you would, punish him further. You only place a cloud over his heart and an imputation upon his children. You furnish his enemies with that wherewith they can taunt him and his, and if your desire be mere vengeance, like that of Shylock, why---you have it. You act the part of the Dominican Inquisitor, without the thumbscrews; your victim is torn from wife, child, friend, business, and that is your only payment.

We sincerely hope that in the next session of Parliament imprisonment for mere debt will be abolished by law. When a man is unable to meet his engagements, he should be allowed to call his creditors together, declare the state of his affairs, and surrender his estate to the court as in bankruptcy. Within a limited time, say three weeks, at a second meeting, if his schedule bear marks of fraud, or even of concealment, then he should be imprisoned as a criminal. But, if his dealings have been *bona fide*, if misfortune or accident, or miscalculation have crippled him, and if he has honestly surrendered all he possesses, who is there so cruel and so unchristian as to add to his sorrows the additional agony of a degrading and revengeful imprisonment?

The *Times* on the Difficulty with America respecting the Island of San Juan:---

How is it that there is always a remainder to a quarrel? Of course, there are details to be arranged, but there is always either a detail too large for arrangement, or a principle forgotten, or something else, that, like the neglected edge of a cancer, breaks out afresh, and leaves all to be done again. What we want is a St. Patrick among our diplomatists. When the serpent puffing himself out to the utmost, left his tail hanging out of the chest, and swore he could not find room for it inside, the Saint slammed down the lid, and the serpent whipped in his tail fast enough. Here is the tail of the Oregon question left hanging out of the treaty of 1846. Lord Ashburton, with his French cook and his tall footmen, had immense powers of adjustment and could concede with dignity. His boundary line was simple enough, though, had the Americans guessed that a river of gold lay exactly within the British side, they would probably have found good reasons against it. The disposal of Vancouver's Island was a straightforward affair. But what are we to say to a treaty which left the "middle of a channel" the boundary between a continent and a great island, and omitted to take into account, perhaps even to inquire, whether there was one channel, and one alone, and whether there were any islands in it.

The Island of San Juan lies right athwart the strait called the Gulf of Georgia, and by the scale must be 12 or 15 miles long, with bold headlands, and every circumstance to attract notice. In all the maps published in this country not only is this island placed within the boundary line, but several others between it and the Continent. "The Channel" is plainly enough designated as the Rosario Strait, while the Canal de Haro, between San Juan and Vancouver's Island, is manifestly a mere siding, out of the way for American traffic. We are not, however, entering into the geographical argument. What we wonder at is that, with strait, channel, islands, and everything so plain, the point should not have been settled in one way or the other.

The entrance to the Gulf of Georgia is full of islands. The rough shop-window maps give a score or two of them, with but narrow Channels between them. To assign "the Channel" as the boundary line is as rational as to talk of the way from Trafalgar-square, to the Princess', there being half a dozen. Yet nothing would be easier in either case than to select for convenience, one particular line or one particular way. The expression of "the Channel," or "the Passage must at least be open to evasion where there is more than one. Which is the main channel, the most obvious and natural, the safest, and, on the whole, that which navigators would take if bound for the Gulf of Georgia, is matter that can only be ascertained from local report. The channel to which the Americans would confine us, so far from being in the middle of the Strait, runs under Vancouver's Island, and is thirty miles from the Continent. It is not a mid, but a side passage. As regards the substantial interests of England, it is only a name, a shadow, a thing to differ about. It is a case for the earliest possible settlement, and, if possible, with some security against its breaking out in another form. According to the letter transmitted by our correspondent at New York, the Americans have claimed and occupied the island for three years, establishing a custom-house officer, who can, however, have had no customs to collect. This does not agree with the account of our correspondent at Vancouver, who asserts that the Hudson's Bay Company have been in possession of the island in trust for the Crown. But, whoever may have been the occupiers of San Juan, the Americans have now taken military possession of the island, and defy us to interfere with them. Till we know something more of the proceedings of our Foreign-office and its agents we must, of course, call this a precipitate course; but if Old England will take her case and move slowly, she must expect Young America to be rather too sharp with her. *After* the occupation the British authorities seem to have acted with prudence and discretion, and there is, we are happy to add, some reason to suspect that the American occupation wants the warrant not only of the Treaty, but also of the Federal Government. The State authorities of Oregon are naturally disgusted at finding British Columbia so much more fortunate than their own territory, and are ready to pick a quarrel with us upon any terms. If it be so, and if the United States' army and navy have been misled into a mere bit of Filibustering, the Government at Washington will value too highly their position among nations to follow so dangerous a lead. If it does, it must be prepared for the establishment of a rival empire on the shores of the Pacific.

To say we shall not and will not go to war about this trifle is too much, because we must assert our rights, if they are plain. But it would be a most hideous calamity, equivalent to a gentleman having to sell a whole estate to pay the costs of a lawsuit about a footpath across one corner of it. Should we quarrel with our cousins and partners, it is hard to say whether victory or defeat would be the greater evil; but we have a strong persuasion that, win or lose, we should find ourselves paying the costs on both sides. When husband and wife, father and son, fall out, the victor must lose in one way quite as much as he gains in another. What is England without her progeny? The goddess of a hundred cities is no longer Cybele when she has lost their love. England is now the mother of colonies, and independent, but still friendly, States; and she looks with something of maternal pride at her childless neighbours. All Europe honours the parent of the United States, and wonders at the prolific force which could people a New World, while she remains what she is. An outbreak, even a wrangle with the States, converts this boast into a jest. But have not the States themselves, on the other hand, the same interest in the honour of the mother country? An unjust triumph over us must be to their own loss. They can no more wish this than we can wish to see them humbled. Our material interests are the same, and so is our honour.

The *Times* on Lord Derby's Eviction of the Doon Tenantry:---

Whatever may be the actual consequences of Lord Derby's recent act, and whether it will turn out in the event to have been a politic act or not, we cannot look upon it in any other light than a public act, in the cause of justice, law, and social order in Ireland. It is no bad sign that an Irish landlord, known ordinarily as a fair and generous landlord, should make a public stand against the spirit of blood in Ireland; that he should exorcise that demon, and try to purge the land of guilt. This is a totally different kind of eviction from any which has yet taken place in Ireland. Bodies of tenants have been often dismissed for incorrigibly bad husbandry, or because the system of small holdings had to give way to another which brought in men of more capital, who could do better justice to the land; but this is a dismissal on a public and a moral ground---a dismissal by which the proprietor gains nothing. He simply thinks it right that the sympathy with murder should be summarily dealt with, and that an effort should be made to vindicate the supremacy of the law in Ireland. No Irish landlord would have thought of taking such a step for such a reason twenty, or even ten years ago, because it is only just now that the hope has dawned on the cause of law in Ireland. The lawless spirit was looked upon as ingrained in the Irish peasant, and the idea of getting rid of it never entered anybody's head. But the late improvement in the social condition of Ireland has encouraged the friends of law; they begin to think that they can clear the country of this diabolical pest, and that a good stand made on the proper occasion may do signal service. The eviction of the Doon tenantry is a new *move*; if Lord Derby stands his ground, and succeeds without any further mischievous effects in clearing his estate in Tipperary of a population that protects a murderer, the warning will tell upon all the other parts of Ireland. This is only, in fact, a fresh stage at which we are arrived of the great Irish contest of public law against wild law—that is, of law against no law. The Irish proprietor has not yet taken up the cause formally and professedly; he has indirectly, of course, thrown all his influence into the side of order, but he has never yet said expressly, "I will make the support of the law a condition of holding my land." Lord Derby, quite like himself, has been the first to give the challenge; he has thrown down the gauntlet, defied the "confederation," and flung the whole weight of property straightforwardly into the scale of law. We will not say that, like Brennus, he has thrown his sword into the scale, though other people will, perhaps, say so. A tenant eviction is a rough instrument, as we have said, but still it is a legal one. It cannot be denied that land is power, and legal power; the only question is, what is the proper application of this power? If you apply it to coerce the consciences of your tenantry, you are an oppressor; but it certainly is a different thing if you apply it simply to the vindication of the law. It is absurd if the Irish peasantry expect that horrible murders are to be committed in Ireland, and that they are to be sympathised with, and the murderer screened from justice, and fed and sheltered till he can escape, and that this frightful state of things is never to create any extraordinary manifestation on the other side; that the friends of law are to go on for ever having weapons in their hands, but never using them, and coolly looking on while justice is insulted. Of course, an extraordinary evil will provoke, sooner or later, an extraordinary remedy; one anomaly challenges another, and if you will stick to your wild justice you must count sometimes upon a wild landlord. Abominations, atrocities, brutalities, and barbarisms have no right whatever to insist on the perfection of etiquette and ceremony in dealing with them—gentle treatment and measured strokes. These things do naturally nerve people to hit good heavy blows. They always have done so, and they always will. They produce a counter-excitement in the friends of justice---not a mere cool, tame, legal feeling, but something more than that; they put the blood of Justice up, and make her decidedly savage. Summary measures are these; she does not measure her blows accurately, but takes such general steps as she thinks necessary *pro salute reipublicæ*. And this sort of rough justice is not seldom unquestionably telling, and does its work while finer methods fail.

The *Daily News* on the Report of the Committee on our Dockyard arrangements.

The rapid increase of our Naval expenditure entailing upon the Ministers of the day the necessity of producing and defending estimates of enormous magnitude in Parliament, it occurred to Sir John Pakington, when First Lord of the Admiralty, to fortify his department, by appointing three Committees of Investigation, upon whose reports our naval administration might be, in case of need, improved or vindicated. There was the Financial Committee, consisting of Messrs. Corry, Hamilton, Anderson, and Sir Richard Bromley, to inquire why the navy is more expensive than formerly; the Committee on the Steam Machinery of the Navy, of which Admiral Ramsden, Mr. Nasmyth, and Mr. Ward were members; and, lastly, there was a committee to inquire into the labour in our dockyards. The desirableness of revising the scheme and examining the efficiency of our naval establishments, from time to time, will be seen from the fact that we have spent in the course of the last six years no less than 12,286,000*l*. on shipbuilding, steam machinery, and fitting ships for sea and commission. The amount voted for establishment charges for the naval yards of Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Pembroke, for this present year, is 115,000*l*.; while the sum voted for workmen's wages in the same yards is 1,232,000*l*.

The Dockyard Committee was composed of Rear-Admiral Smart, chairman; Mr. Henry Chatfield, master shipwright at Deptford; Mr. Andrew Murray, chief engineer at Portsmouth; Mr. Robert Laws, storekeeper at Chatham; and Mr. Robert Bowman, civil engineer and ship builder, of the East India-road. The report is only signed by four of these gentlemen, Mr. Chatfield strongly protesting against the conclusions of his colleagues.

A brief account of a report which consists of more than a thousand paragraphs, and extends over ninety-three folio pages, must needs be very general. The committee recommend changes affecting the whole constitution and working of the dockyards. They estimate every mode of working and paying simply by its results. They find that the supervision of the yards is defective; that there is too little concert among the officers as to the business of the day; that responsibility is too much divided and not sufficiently defined; that while the quality of the work has received great attention, its cost has been unduly neglected; that the position and authority of the practical foremen in the yards is not sufficiently secured in the eyes of the workmen; and that the system of superannuation, which is founded on the permanence of employment, hinders the discharge of inefficient workmen. They further condemn the three systems under which payments are made to the workmen for their labour performed in the yards. They condemn the "task and job" system, by which a definite sum of money is paid for each specific work in detail, according to an established system of prices, because they find that the system does not provide for limiting the cost of the whole ship. Thus they report that "sister corvettes of 1,462 tons have cost upwards of £3,000 more for shipwrights' labour in one yard than another, though both were paid for by measurement of the work upon them, under the same scheme of prices, and though the work upon both must have been nearly identical." In like manner they condemn the system of "day work with check measurement," because it checks the energies of the men who are virtually induced to value the work as it progresses, and to execute no more than will equal the wages. They propose to abolish these two systems altogether. As a substitute, they propose that, when a ship is to be built, the plan to be followed shall be that practised by the ship-builders in the Thames; that is to say, to fix a price per ton for ship-building labour for the ship, the price varying according to the size and proportions of the ship and the scantling and the quality of the work required. The ship being divided into certain stages of work, the sums to be paid for workmanship is also so divided. The daily supervision, then, necessary is thus reduced to seeing that the work is of the best quality. They attach little value to the periodical visits of the Lords of the Admiralty to the dockyards, and point out the expense as a charge which might be spared; but they recommend that a shipwright and an engineer from the surveyor's department should frequently visit the dockyards. A still more important recommendation is that, to supply the felt want of a proper stimulus to Government officers for the efficient and economical management of the works under their charge, the cost of every ship built and fitted for ordinary, or completed for sea, and the balance-sheets of the chief manufacturing branches, showing the nett cost of the work produced in the different dockyards, should be printed annually with the Navy Estimates, presented to Parliament, and circulated to all the dockyards.

The *Morning Star* on the approaching Election of President of the United States:—

It seems but yesterday since the attention of the world was directed to the stirring question whether Fremont or Buchanan should be elected President of the United States of America. To-day the approaching struggle for the choice of a President is again an absorbing topic on the other side of the Atlantic, and it will presently excite the most lively interest and attention in Europe. We shall soon learn what two men have been so nominated to succeed Mr. Buchanan as to make their names the rallying point of the two great sections into which the American Union appears now to be divided; and in the meanwhile the way may be opened for a correct appreciation of the approaching struggle, if we become well-informed as to the position and principles of the contending parties. All of us are, undoubtedly, acquainted with the circumstance that it is anti-slavery on the one side and pro-slavery on the other; yet both sides wear an aspect which has been forced upon them by events rather than principles, and which is not so well understood. But that it is still a battle between the party that perpetuates bondage, and the party that would make men free may be taken for granted. We may, indeed, say judgment from the last American newspapers which lie on our table, that no other question but that of slavery has any appearance of being introduced into the next Presidential contest. The public speeches and declarations of opinion made by the Democrats on the one hand, and the Republicans on the other, are occasionally so like one another that the stranger has to be reminded that it is the Democratic party which, in reality, seeks to uphold a hateful system, and the Republican party that is determined to overthrow it. The truth seems to be that, while the Republicans have the appearance of seeking only to restrain that which they really wish to abolish, the Democrats are not less anxious to sustain slaveholding institutions than they are anxious the public should believe that such is not their object. So far, therefore, both parties look as if they were false to themselves, though there can be no doubt they are true to their own intentions. There is no need for understanding the matter in any other way than as a struggle between those who would uphold and those who would abolish slavery. Slavery is, indeed, a disease so fatal to the health of a political system that it must be cut away, or taken out by the roots; but if, in the meanwhile, the spread of the fatal scirrhus can be stopped, the physicians may hereafter be much more able to destroy all traces of its existence. And who can fail to express a hope that in both operations the Republican party may be successful? If they succeed in electing one of their own friends to the Presidency, the greatest hope may be entertained that the days of slavery are numbered.

The *Sun* on the State of Foreign Affairs:—

Our "foreign relations," as they are termed, now begin to look up, but how long they may so continue is more than *we*, or even the High Plenipotentiaries themselves, can tell. The last six weeks have been consumed much in the style of trying to "beggar my neighbour"---for all their doings were a sort of make-shift to put off the evil day. Now time presses, and if we may believe the following:---"They laid down a more modest programme, which, if my information, as I cannot doubt, be correct, is as follows:---A definitive treaty of peace will be signed by the three Powers, and an end will thus be put to the state of armistice, which was prorogued, as you will remember, at the first meeting of the Conference early in August, until peace should be concluded and ratified. Another treaty will be drawn up, by which Austria will cede Lombardy to France, who in her turn will make it over to Sardinia. Before this can be done, however, it is clear that on certain points the three Government, must be agreed, since France can take Lombardy from Austria only on conditions upon which Sardinia will be willing to take it from her. The most knotty point in the business of the double transfer is the question of the debt, and on this head it is believed that Austria is likely to abate somewhat of her pretensions, which Piedmont finds exorbitant, and which Baron de Bourqueney is disposed to consider exaggerated. Should it be found impossible to agree on this point some say that the formal cessation will nevertheless take place, and that it and other difficulties will be reserved for subsequent settlement. With reference to such unsettled points, to the Italian Confederation, restoration of the Dukes, &c., documents will be drawn up, which can be signed, however, only by the Austrian and French Plenipotentiaries. Austria is tenacious as to the restoration, and France as to the confederation, while Sardinia utterly rejects the former, and will not agree to the latter under present circumstances and in the present state of Italy; and thus it is that the documents referred to, and which will be little or nothing more than a repetition of the Villafranca stipulations, will not receive the sigature of Victor Emmanuel's delegate. It may be thought that this abstention on the part of the Sardinian Government is virtually almost of the nature of a protest against the convention entered into by the two Emperors, and to which the King, not previously consulted, was afterwards summoned to subscribe. The situation is peculiar, and perhaps unprecedented. Meanwhile, unless some fresh instructions should be brought by a courier, who is daily expected at Zurich, it is believed that the Conference will conclude its labours, within a very few days, in the manner above indicated."

Now, all this looks like being very real—but to our belief it will only prove to be so much smoke, and will only leave a vestige of hazy blank similitude to gaze on. The fact is, that the two Emperors, in their extreme hurry to patch up matters so suddenly in their mutual fright, were too glad to get rid of each other in any way for the time being; and so the trumped-up terms of any sort to please the pride of either, hoping to set all things right hereafter. The conqueror was afraid of German Confederation, and so he set up a Confederation of Italy, with a President at the head of it, who had no real standing with either of them---no, nor even with himself, or the world at large, on secular matters. But the bait took with Austria under the sure belief that the Pope would support her in bringing back the self-exiled Dukes. Thus we see how even in great matters Emperors and Kings commit the same grave mistakes as individuals while acting under the influence of terror, be it imaginary or real.

Meantime, as autumn is casting a lingering look of departure, grim winter is about to throw his mantle of darknss and storm over his shoulders, and just peeps in to see if the Plenipotentiaries are waiting for him to settle their differences, before he seeks sharp the counsels of General Frost.

The King of Sardinia is so much puzzled with the abundance of "liberty" thrown at his feet by the congregated freemen of Italy, that he feels bewildered at its dreamy munificence, and wonders accordingly. He would accept it loyally, as it is spontaneously proffered; but, a voice behind him, whispers, "Beware! the time is not yet!—wait—wait!"—and he answers in doubtful hesitation. In short, the whole is a sort of fairy dilemma out of which they would all willingly get if they could. But how?

QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

We perceive from her advertisement, that Miss Heywood, the talented vocalist of the English Opera Company, who has been singing with remarkable success at the Queen's Royal Theatre, takes her benefit this evening; and were it necessary to recommend our readers to patronize her, we would do so strongly, but hardly think it requires our voice to induce our friends to support a lady who has shown herself so worthy of it.

MALAHIDE FIREWORKS.

This evening, the pretty village of Malahide, with its romantic Swiss Church, will be lighted with gas, for the first time, and a series of new fireworks, by Mr. Kirby, given in honour of that event, as well as its being the day of the Fingal Cattle Show. The fact of so many of our nobility being in Dublin to attend Jenny Lind's Concert in the morning, will no doubt create a large assembly at this most fashionable of our watering-places, to conclude the musical treat of the morning with a delightful tea at the "Velvet Strand."

JOHN B. GOUGH.

We have heard that this now almost world-wide renowned temperance lecturer is shortly to visit Dublin. He has been for some months past lecturing in Great Britain; but, so great has been the anxiety to hear this gifted man, it has been impossible to secure his services in Ireland at an earlier period.

The Belfast Temperance Association have, however, at length engaged him for a short period, and we learn that the inhabitants of Dublin will have the gratification of hearing Mr. Gough for three lectures early in October.

The times and places of meeting will be duly announced by public advertisement, and we feel assured that the anxiety to hear this eloquent advocate of this cause, whatever may be our individual differences of opinion regarding it, will be very universal, for all admit that it is a cause of deep importance to the social and domestic well-being of the community. All parties will be desirous to hear Mr. Gough, so that we doubt not he will have full houses, and receive a warm welcome in Dublin, when he makes his first appearance amongst us.

CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY COMPANY.—Return of traffic for week ending 24th day of September, 1859:—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £190 9s. 1d.; merchandise, cattle, &c., £152 13s. 2d. Traffic for corresponding week last year:—Passengers, parcels, mails, &c., £189 11s. 9d.; merchandise, cattle, &c., £124 16s. 5d.

A singular marriage took place the other day at Dudley, the bride being eighty-two, and the bridegroom, her fourteenth husband, twenty-two years younger.

Fashionable Intelligence.

Balmoral, Sept. 25.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, drove to the falls of the Garbatt yesterday, attended by Lady Churchill.

The Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur, and attended by the Gentlemen in Waiting, drove to the Abergeldie Woods, which were driven for deer.

The Prince of Wales went out deer-stalking.

Her Majesty's dinner party included the Princess Alice the Prince of Wales, Sir James Clark, and Mr. Oliphant, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting.

Viscount Palmerston left London on Monday afternoon for his seat, Broadlands, Hants.

Despatches from the Governors of Canada, Malta, and Gibraltar were received yesterday at the Colonial Office.

The Prince Lieven, accompanied by his family and suite, has arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street from the Isle of Wight.

Mr. Hastings Russell, M.P., and Lady Elizabeth, Russell, passed through London, on Thursday, on their way to Woburn Abbey, on a visit to the Duke of Bedford.

The Earl and Countess of Fingal have left London on a visit to Mr. and Lady Emma Anderton, at Euxton Hall, Chorley, in Lancashire.

Lord Miltown left the Club House, Kilkenny, for Dublin, on Thursday, and Mr. Courtenay, Ballyedmond, for home, on Friday.

Lord and Lady Massey have arrived at Hermitage, Castleconnell.

Pedestrian Feat of the Duchess of Manchester.---On Monday last their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Manchester left Tomnadown, in Glengarry, to proceed to visit Lord Malmesbury, at Achnacarry House. They set off on foot, expecting to overtake their ponies, and were accompanied by a guide. When about half way the guide was dismissed, the Duke conceiving that he was sufficiently acquainted with the path over the hills. Unfortunately, however, his grace turned to the left instead of the right hand, and came down upon Loch-Lochy instead of Lock-Arkaig. The journey, however, was proceeded with, and about eight in the evening the Duke and Duchess arrived at Achnacarry, having travelled from twenty to twenty-five miles of rock, bog, and steep corries—a pedestrian feat which probably no lady of the peerage ever surpassed.—*Inverness Courier.*

The following have arrived at the Salt-hill Hotel:—J. Cauldwell Bloomfield, Esq., and Mrs. Bloomfield, from Castle Cauldwell; Mrs. and Miss Smith, from Drumcree.

Arrivals at the Lough Derg and River Shannon Royal Hotel, Killaloe:—Horatio Neilson, Esq., Commander, Royal Navy; Colonel Grant, Colonel Minchin, Capt. Miller, unattached, Clifton, Gloucestershire; J. A. Curran, Esq., Barrister, Mrs. A. Curran, Lower Dominick-street, Dublin; W. P. Kirwan, Esq., solicitor, Midland Great Western Railway Company; Mr. and the Misses Kirwan, Temple-street, Dublin; George A. Wood, Esq., J.P., and Mrs. Wood, Iota House, Cork.

Lord Monck, Colonel Higginson, Life Guards, and Mrs. Higginson, and a distinguished circle of visiters, have been lately staying at Newtown Anner, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Bernal Osborne, where they purpose remaining a few days. The Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M.P., President of the Board of Education, and Mrs. Lowe, also arrived at Newtown Anner, and for several days were the guests of Mr. and Mrs Osborne. On the 3d October some distinguished members of the ex-Royal Family of France are expected to arrive at Newtown Anner on a brief visit. The Duc and Duchess d'Aumale, the Prince de Conde, and suite of attendants, will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, who have invited a select and fashionable circle of the nobility and gentry of this county to meet them. On Thursday last Mr. and Mrs. Osborne proceeded to Cashel to visit the celebrated ruin of the Rock, and returned to Newtown that evening.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

The Bishop of Meath, Mrs. Singer, Miss Singer, and the Rev. H. Æ. Singer, have arrived at Edinburgh, from High Harrowgate, Yorkshire.

MILITARY BAND AT KINGSTOWN.

The band of the 22nd Regiment will play this day (Wednesday) at Kingstown, from three till six o'clock p.m. (weather permitting).

The Army.

The following circular memorandum has just been issued, addressed to the army at home and abroad:—

"Horse Guards, S.W., Sept. 19, 1859.

"From circumstances which have recently occurred, the General Commanding-in-Chief has reason to believe that the officers of the army generally entertain very inadequate impressions on the subject of arrest. His Royal Highness, therefore, deems it necessary, for their guidance and information, to define the meaning of an officer being in arrest, which to all intents and purposes is that he is a prisoner.

"An officer is placed in arrest for some offence imputed to him, and he remains so until his case has been decided upon by competent authority.

"An officer in close arrest is not allowed to leave his quarters or tent. If he be in arrest at large, he may be permitted by superior authority to take exercise within defined limits—viz., not beyond the barracks, or, if in camp, not beyond the quarter guard, and then only at stated periods; but he cannot dine at his own or any other mess, nor can he appear at any place of amusement or public resort, and he is on no pretext to quit his room or tent, dressed otherwise than in uniform, without his sash and sword.—(By command,)

"G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General."

The annexed circular memorandum, addressed to infantry, has been promulgated:—

"Horse Guards, S.W., Sept. 17.

"His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief directs that sergeants, when in the ranks, or on duty under arms, are not to fix their swords, except when forming the escort for the colours, in which case they are invariably to be fixed.—(By command,)

"G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General."

The Commander-in-Chief, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, arrived at the Gosport Railway station, from London, at 11 a.m. on Monday last. On alighting from the train his Royal Highness was received by Major-Gen. Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., commanding the South-West District, and Staff, comprising Col. Luard, Aide-de-Camp; Col. E. Somerset, C.B., Deputy-Adjutant-Quartermaster-General; Col. J. Conolly, Deputy-Adjutant-General; Town-Major Breton, &c. The available troops in the Gosport garrison were drawn up for inspection on Hastar-common, whither his Royal Highness and Staff at once proceeded. After the inspection his Royal Highness was engaged on the Gosport side of the harbour till 3 p.m. The unpropitious state of the weather caused the intended inspection of the troops forming the garrison of Portsmouth, and which had been fixed to take place on South-sea-common at 4 p.m. yesterday, to be postponed until next morning. It is expected that a grand night attack and defence of the fortifications of Portsmouth is about to be organised by the authorities, but no positive instructions have been issued at present. His Royal Highness, during his stay in Portsmouth, will be the guest of the gallant Commander-in-Chief of the South-West District, Major-General Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B.

The high bounty which continues to be given to recruits in the Royal Marine Light Infantry has had the effect of drawing a large number of young men to join that branch of the service, and recruits continue to arrive at the various head-quarters almost daily, the divisions being all nearly up to their required establishment. In anticipation of a large body of marines being despatched to China, several additional recruiting parties have been sent from the several head-quarters.

The separation of the corps of Royal Engineers into two divisions, to facilitate the internal arrangements of that branch of the service, has been ordered to be effected. Each division will be under the charge of a separate paymaster, an additional paymaster having been just attached to the staff at head-quarters, Chatham, to assist in carrying out the reorganisation of the corps. The 36 companies into which the Royal Engineers are now formed will all be placed under the charge of Captain J. Wilkinson, who will be the paymaster of that division. The second division, of which Captain G. Pringle, R.E., is appointed the paymaster, will comprise the Royal Engineer Train, the Chatham recruits, now numbering 500 men, and the recruiting department.

The following promotions have been made in the corps of Royal Marine Light Infantry, consequent on the recent casualties in China:—Second, Lieut. W. Stewart, of the artillery companies, to be First Lieut. of the same companies, *vice* Lieut. H. Wolrige, killed in action; Second Lieut. W. D. Inglis of the artillery companies, to be First Lieut., and appointed to the same companies, *vice* Lieut. H. L. T. Inglis, killed in action; First Lieut. G. D. Dowell (V.C.) of the artillery companies, to be Capt., and appointed to the same companies, *vice* Capt. F. A. P. Wood, placed on half-pay; First Lieut. F. A. Foster, of the artillery companies, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Lieut. H. J. Jull, resigned.

The Navy.

The Snake, 4, screw gun vessel, Commander H. Harvey, left Sheerness on Saturday last, on a trial trip of her machinery, under the superintendence of Capt. Edward P. Halsted. The Snake averaged 9.9 knots with 107 revolutions. She was under steam for six hours and returned into harbour. The following officers have taken up their commissions and appointments to her:—Commander H. Harvey, Lieut. W. H. Royse (late from Valorous).

The screw steam frigate Amphion, 36 guns, Capt. Thomas Cochrane, now at Sheerness, remains under sailing orders. She has been inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral of the Red Edward Harvey. Her crew have all received their bounties, and two months' wages have been advanced to them.

The floating battery, Trusty, now at moorings off Sheerness basin, was moored off Shoeburyness on Tuesday, for a series of experiments with a heavy 56 cwt. gun, firing the prepared steel spherical shots at targets painted with bulls' eyes on her broadside. A number of scientific gentlemen of the navy and ordnance are to be present to superintend the experiments. Capt. Edward P. Halsted, of the guard-ship of steam ordinary Minotaur, will superintend the experiments, with two steam gunboats under his command.

The screw gun-vessel Renard, after leaving Sheerness to proceed to the floating coal depots at Saltpan-reach, on Saturday evening last, took the ground on a bank off the old Saltpan-houses, and remained for some time until the rise of tide floated her, when she proceeded alongside to take in her sea stock of coals. The bank on which she grounded is a very small bank, with deep water round it, and has been laid down in the Medway charts for more than thirty years.

The Clio, 20, screw, Captain Miller, is expected to leave Spithead to-morrow (Thursday) for the westward.

The following appointments were made on Monday at the Admiralty:—George K. Whitehead, acting master's assistant, to the Beagle; D. P. Sambell, clerk, to the Pearl; and John Chambers, clerk, to the Blenheim.

The Militia.

The 2d Somerset Militia, under the command of Col. Pinney, M.P., is now out for 21 days' training at Bath. The men have mustered remarkably well, 790 being present, exclusive of officers. The regiment will be inspected by Major-General Douglas on Friday, the 30th. This regiment has always kept up its strength remarkably well, notwithstanding it has given upwards of 1,050 men to the regular army and Royal Marines.

Correspondence.

PHOTOGLYPH ENGRAVING.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In your publication of this day, I find your London correspondent mentions the new kind of engraving lately invented by Mr. Fox Talbot, "the father of photography." As his account is not altogether correct, if you consider the subject worthy the attention of your readers, I will briefly describe the process of "photoglyph engraving." A plate of polished steel, copper, or zinc, may be used for this process, which requires to be perfectly clean, then coated with a solution of gelatine and bichromate of potass, and dried over a spirit lamp; when cold, lay on this plate, coated as above, an engraving on thin paper, or a printed sheet, or a photographic glass negative of any object, and place it in the sun, so that his rays may pass through the transparent portions of the subject, and let it remain so for half-an-hour; the effect of this exposure will be, that when brought back into the dark chamber where it was previously coated, and then breathed upon, the subject that covered the plate will reappear in all its detail as often as breathed upon; in fact the light has changed the yellow colour of the gelatine to a brown, where it has acted, and made the parts so acted on insoluble, producing a faint picture. If we now wash this plate with cold water, the soluble portion on the parts not acted on by the light will go away, leaving the insoluble portions to form a picture or impression of the subject. Mr. Fox Talbot discovered this property of gelatine, combined with bichromate of potass, many years ago, "and it has been adopted in the production of what is called photographic carbon prints." Only lately has it been discovered by him to engrave and indelibly fix into the copperplate this evanescent image, which he does as follows: he sprinkles over the surface of the plate and image some finely powdered gum copal very thinly and evenly, and heats the plate over a spirit lamp to melt the coating which will adhere to it. If an acid be applied to this plate, it will act on the soluble portions of the coating, and raise it and corrode the plate, the insoluble portions resisting its action, and all being covered with finely divided gum copal: the acid acting between each atom preserves the half tone, and produces a finely divided acquatint ground suitable for printing from.

The acid used for this purpose is perchloride of iron. And it may not be out of place to announce another important discovery just made with the perchloride of iron—namely, if a polished copper plate be made perfectly clean, and covered with a weak solution of perchloride of iron, washed again in water and dried, place on it as before the subject to be copied, and expose it to the sun's rays; in a very short time all the portions of the plate acted on by the solar beams will be changed black, the half tone and graduation of shade being represented by different depths of bronze colour, making a pleasing picture. This process will be invaluable to the engraver, enabling him to dispense with the transferring of his drawing to wax grounds placed on the copper plates. By means of this process he will not only have his outline but the detail, with nothing between the copper and his graver to reproduce those exquisite productions, the work of the pencil of nature.

It is to me singular that, 20 years ago---namely, the 20th September, 1839---I should be engaged in announcing, through the medium of the *Belfast News-Letter*, to the Irish public, my first successful attempt at the production of photographic images. Since that time, and at the present, every post-office in the universe is daily transmitting correct representations of the features of absent friends, whether on silver, copper, iron, talc, paper, or leather. Science and Art go hand in hand to enrich and adorn the homes of all, and to preserve to us the correct representations of the features of those friends whom we love, and who can only live in our remembrance.

"Wondrous it is! form, face, and air,
Dress, attitude, are pictured there;
Nay, pictured not--why prate of art
Where nature only plays the part?

The snowy Alps and the torrid sands of Egypt are visited now by the enthusiastic photographer and his camera. He wanders through the peaceful vales of Switzerland, and over many a battle field, sketching the crumbling palaces of the mighty Cæsars and the splendid structures of modern times---the statuary of Greece and Rome---the barren mountain and the verdant plain---the swarth Nubian and the fair inhabitant of Western Europe; and they, too, by the unerring pencil of nature, with a truthfulness that the most accomplished draughtsman can never hope to rival; and, engraved by the photoglyph process, their reproduction by printing will be enhanced one-thousand fold for illustration and distribution. What effects this marvellous invention will produce on the education of mankind in the next twenty years can be estimated by the results already accomplished. By its means we will be enabled to see more of the world in an hour, and at our own fireside, than years of toilsome travel would enable us to do.—I am, sir, yours respectfully,

FRANCIS S. BEATTY.

National Photographic Institution, Engraving, and Printing Establishment, 16, College-green.
September 20th, 1859.

COUNTY LOUTH.

SERIOUS ATTACK ON THE CONSTABULARY.—DROGHEDA, MONDAY, SEP. 26.—A serious and premeditated attack was made upon a number of the Drogheda police on last Saturday night, in the vicinity of this town. It appears that on Saturday night, about half-past eleven o'clock, while a party of the police were on duty outside Sunday-gate, a considerable distance from the principal streets of the town, they came upon some two or three drunken characters, whom they advised to go home; but the parties became turbulent and abusive, when one of them was put under arrest. No sooner was he arrested than a number of men suddenly rushed upon the Constabulary, some of them, it would appear, pinioning them from behind, holding their arms in such a way that they were rendered powerless, while others of the party dealt them severe blows in front. The man was rescued and the police well thumped. It is said the party of men who attacked them were previously concealed. Some of the police appear to-day in the streets with black eyes and cut faces. There will be an investigation into the matter without delay before the magistrates, and it is said that five or six of the delinquents are known. This sort of business has been previously unknown in Drogheda.

ROBBERY IN CARLOW—ASSAULTING THE POLICE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CARLOW, SEPT. 27.—At the Petty Sessions held here yesterday, four men, belonging to the lower classes, were charged by Constable Eugene O'Sullivan, and Sub-constables James Walsh and S. Steele, with having assaulted and obstructed them in the discharge of their duty, by endeavouring to rescue a prisoner they were taking to the barracks. From the evidence of the witnesses examined for the prosecution, it appeared that about six o'clock on the evening of the 19th instant, a man named John Flood (one of the defendants) was arrested for being drunk in the streets. When the police were endeavouring to bring him to the barracks, he bit Constable O'Sullivan in the arm, and tore his jacket; he also threw himself on the ground, and had to be dragged along. Whilst bringing him to the barracks, the police were surrounded by a large crowd of persons, several of whom endeavoured to prevent the police lodging the prisoner in the barracks, and before the police succeeded in doing so, they were kicked, knocked down, and otherwise ill-treated by the mob. Amongst the parties most active in obstructing the police in the discharge of their duty were the defendants, Denis Dunne, Timothy Neale, and Darby Malone.

After hearing all the evidence on both sides, the magistrates retired for a short time. On returning to court,

The Chairman (Henry Watters, Esq.) said the magistrates were unanimous in opinion that the charges had been clearly proved, and as they were determined to put down such conduct, they would sentence Flood, Dunne, and Neale to pay a fine of £5 each, or be imprisoned for two months. Darby Malone, in consequence of the good character which he bore, and of the charge against him being trifling in comparison with the others, was fined 5s. and costs of court, or one week's imprisonment.

CO. TIPPERARY.

ARREST OF TWO SUPPOSED MURDERERS.—On Thursday night last, Sub-inspector Burke, Thurles, that active officer who achieved so much in bringing to justice the murderers of Mr. Ellis, received private information which led him to proceed with a party of constabulary to a house where two brothers named Ryan, charged with the murder of the steward of H. W. Bradshaw, Esq., J.P., residing at Rathcannon, near Clonoulty. The approach was effected about midnight and so stealthily conducted that the Ryans were surprised; they however contrived to escape through the rere of the house, and hastened off across the fields, but the constabulary gave chase, and succeeded in capturing the two men after a lengthened run. They were lodged in gaol.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

ARREST NEAR CARRICKFERGUS OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER OF MR. ELY.—On Saturday afternoon Sub-constables Kane and Keating, of Carrickfergus station, arrested at Kilroot, a man whose appearance is very similar to that of Delany, the murderer of Mr. Ely, near Borris-in-Ossory, on the 5th of November, 1858, who has so long escaped the vigilance of the authorities. As the constables were on patrol they observed near Kilroot Schoolhouse an individual who brought to their recollection the description of Delany, as given in the *Hue-and-Cry*; and finding that his answers to their inquiries were not satisfactory, they took him into custody, and brought him before Mr. Thomas M. Birnie, J.P., at Carrickfergus. On being interrogated the prisoner said his name was Michael Stafford; that he was a native of Wexford, and had been recently in the Donegal Militia, from which he had been discharged on the 5th of last August. He was attired in the cast uniform of that regiment, and seemed perfectly familiar with the names of the officers which he was found to have given correctly, on examination of the directory. He is about thirty-seven years of age; five feet seven inches in height, slightly formed, and rather good-looking; his face is slightly pock pitted, and he has a prominent mark on one cheek, which Delany is known to have had. His answers were given freely, and his information as to the Donegal regiment was perfectly correct. Mr. Birnie committed the prisoner for further inquiry, and he was removed to Belfast.—*Northern Whig.*

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE.

Wednesday, One o'Clock, a.m.

INDIA.

The London journal entitled the *Overland Mail* says Major-General Sir Hope Grant is to have the command of the expeditionary force to China. No troops, it is said, will be despatched from England, but a force of 10,000 men is to be sent from India, the selection of which will be left to the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, SEPT. 26.—The Stads has been opened to-day. The President in his speech said the Government and the Council of the kingdom had but to choose between federal execution and the suppression of the whole common constitution, in so far as it relates to Holstein and Laurenburg. Government has chosen the latter, although it does not resognise the competency of the federal execution.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

GAZETTE NEWS.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Thomas Persse, as Consul at Galway for the United States of America.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT LEWES.

Two more persons have died from the injuries occasioned by the bursting of a steam-engine at Lewes.

THE CASE OF DR. SMETHURST.

The *Globe* says that the delay in deciding on Smethurst's case has arisen from the suspicion that there are other serious circumstances against him which the police have received orders to investigate.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—Funds have been dull today, but a reduction of an eighth per cent. in the morning was subsequently reduced—a general advance of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. has taken place in the railway share market.

FUNDS AND SHARES—SEPT. 29.

Exchequer Bills, 23 5; Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junctions, 6; Caledonians, 88½ 9; Eastern Counties, 56¼; Great Northern, 100¼ 3½; Great Western, 63 ½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96½; Leeds (Northern) 45¾; London and North-Western, 93½ 4; London and South-Western, 93½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35½ ⅝; Midland, 105½ ⅝; North British, 60½ 1; South-Eastern, 76⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 89½ ⅞; York and North Midland, 72½ ⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 48½ 49. Consols close firm at 95⅜ ⅞; Shares, all advanced, closing very firm at highest point of the day; Stock continues in demand by speculative buyers; North British and Midland favourite stocks; Canadian very firm; Luxembourg and Dutch very good.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SEPT. 27.—12-5 p.m.—Bourse opens very heavy. Rentes 69-20. 12.15.—Funds continue to decline. Rentes are quoted 12 cents lower. 3.20 p.m.—Market closes very animated, and with an improved tendency. Rentes 69-35, or the same as yesterday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 27.—7,000 bales sold, including 3,000 bales on speculation and for export; market steady.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, SEPT. 29.—Fair show of wheat, which rules quiet at Friday's rates. Fine barley brings former rates; inferior, difficult to quote; 1s. per quarter lower. Oats and shelling unchanged.

HULL CORN MARKET, SEPT. 27.—Wheat small supply; difficult to sell at last Tuesday's prices; foreign unaltered. Barley in good demand, and fully as dear for all sorts. Oats very dull. Beans and peas, each 1s. per. qr. cheaper.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, SEPT. 27.—Tone of market weaker, and where sales effected, especially for the East, a concession is made on last Tuesday's rates.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, SEPT. 27.—All 51s. 3d. to 51s. 6d.; market stiff; shipped this week, 11,486 tons; corresponding week last year, 10,476 tons.

NEWMARKET RACES—TUESDAY.

Cæsarewitch—14 to 1 against Clydesdale, taken.
Cambridgeshire—14 to 1 against North Lincoln.
Trial Plate—Weatherbound, 1st; Nimrod, 2nd.
Grand Duke Michael Stakes—North Lincoln, 1st; Promised Land, 2nd.
Matches—Acteon beat Syngicus; Rosa beat Apollo.
Hopeful Stakes—Madame Eglantine, 1st; King Diamond, 2nd; 6 ran.
Eastern Counties—Penalty, 1st.

The following appeared in our Second Edition of Yesterday:—

CHINA.

The Calcutta and China mails have arrived.

The advices from Hong Kong are to August 10th. Nothing of moment had occurred since the affair of June 25th at the mouth of the Peiho.

Two gun-boats and a steamer remain in the Gulf of Pechalia, the rest of the defeated squadron being at anchor principally off the entrance of the Singapore river.

One of the Hong Kong newspapers says, that Mr. Ward, the American plenipotentiary, was still on board his ship, and is as little likely to obtain a ratification of the treaty as Mr. Bruce. Another journal speaks of the probability of his having gone to Pekin.

There has been a serious *emeute* at Shanghai, in which several foreigners were killed and others wounded; amongst them was Mr. Interpreter Fay, who is in a precarious state. This riot is said to have arisen from the kidnapping of coolies from the French vessel Gertrude; but the master of that vessel asserts that the Chinese on board attempted to rob him, and he was compelled to fire in defence. The journal entitled the *Overland Chinese Mail* declares that both stories are equally improbable, and their truth or falsehood is of no consequence to the conclusion to be drawn from this affair. The French Minister had ordered the cooly ship into port for the purpose of strict investigation.

The correspondent of the *Times* says, the repulse of our forces has not as yet produced any change in our relations with the Chinese. It is stated that some of our wounded men were in the hands of the Chinese, by whom they were well treated.

All remains quit at Canton.

The correspondent of the *Times* says that no official requisition for troops for China had been made up to that day by Mr Bruce, but, in anticpation that he would take this course, the Calcutta Government had warned the 67th and the Buffs to hold themselves in readiness. The writer adds, that the discharged soldiers, even if allowed to volunteer, would not receive bounty.

HONG KONG, AUG. 1ST.—A moderate trade doing in Canton, Hong, Kong and Foo-Choo-Foo. News from the North had led to some speculation. Tea—Congou had reached four to five taels above the highest point. At Shanghai, new black tea 30 per cent. higher than those of the previous season, whilst the quality was generally somewhat inferior. The export of tea to Great Britain this season was upwards of three and a-half million lbs. against little over one million lbs. the same period last year.

INDIA.

The Calcutta advices are to August 22nd, and have been partly anticipated.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 22.—Indigo will be short. Saltpetre lower. Rice, dear. Silk also higher. Import markets, dull. Stocks, accumulating. Copper, steady. All other markets dull.

JAPAN.

Japan affairs have assumed a very unsatisfactory position. On the 11th July the treaty was duly ratified; since then the Japanese Governor had attempted to evade it by seeking to confine foreigners to a small island about ten miles from Jeddo; they have further sought to establish a new coin as the only one to be used in commercial dealings with foreigners, although according to treaty foreign coins are to be received at their intrinsic value as metal. The present arrangement of the Japanese produced a depreciation of 66 per cent. Mr. Alcock, the British Consul-General, has issued a protest, and stopped the trade for the present.

LORD SHAFTESBURY ON ITALY.

The Earl of Shaftesbury had advised the postponement of any movement in favour of material aid in behalf of Italy, though he is of opinion the arguments against it are wanting in force, but, he adds, if these things are not taken up at once and by acclamation they cannot succeed; they are more matters of feeling than logic.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

All matters connected with the stagoing department of the Great Eastern are now entirely in the hands of the Board of Trade. It is not certain that the ship will be got ready for sea even during the month of October.

THE TRADE UNIONS.

Yesterday the Trades Conferences distributed to the Builders on strike £2,328. There were 6,454 in number exclusive of Trollopes men the recipients were fewer by 501 than last week. They were paid at the rate of 4s. per man.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Ship Sovereign of the Seas, Bombay to China,

is a total wreck in the Straits of Malacca. Cargo chiefly cotton, partly saved; no loss of life. Malacite Raemahal and Knight Errant arrived at Calcutta. F. C. Clarke sailed from Calcutta, August 13th. Emcelyden arrived at Madras. Aden arrived at Hong Kong, August 2nd.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Daily News' City Article.)

The funds opened this morning with firmness, but subsequently gave way and closed one-eight per cent. lower than on Saturday. In other departments of the Stock Exchange firmness continues to prevail. The demand for money was only moderate, with a better tendency. The gold sent into the Bank to-day amounted to £140,000, chiefly Australian.

(Times' City Article.)

The English funds have shown less animation to-day, rates of discount in open market for the best paper is 2¾ per cent., the Chinese exports in the telegram, show an adverse movement of about 1½ per cent., both at Hong Cong and Shanghai. The Railway market to-day, has shown great forwardness, and several of the leading British stocks closed at an advance.

IMPORTANT COMMISSION AT GALWAY.

GALWAY, MONDAY.—An important commission appointed by government, to inquire into the state of the lights, beacons, and buoys on the coast of Ireland, sat in the Town Hall to-day at nine o'clock to inqure into the efficiency of the marks at present existing upon the rocks in Galway Bay and the surrounding coast. The commission consisted of Captain Ryder, R.N., and Mr. Graves. The Harbour Commissioners present were—The Rev. Peter Daly, James Stephens, J.M. Persse, R. N. Somerville, P.M. Lynch, &c. Captain Clarke, R.N., Captain Kelly, R.N., both of whom were well acquainted with the bay, and also a number of captains of merchantmen at present in port, were examined. The evidence produced went to show that a light ship is very much required at some distance from the St. Margarette Rock, so that by sailing close to it a vessel would be brought quite clear of the Black Rock. Several of the captains, some of them foreigners, said that they would, if overtaken by a westerly gale, choose Galway Bay as a harbour of refuge provided that a light ship was placed near the St. Margaretta Rock, so that on entering the bay they could take proper bearings.

The Commissioners rose at half-past twelve. They intended to proceed to the Islands of Arra, the Vesper steamer being in readiness to convey them; but they afterwards changed their minds and proceeded to Dublin.

THE LIMERICK DIOCESAN SCHOOL.—It is generally understood that Mr. Hyde will not consent to remain unless the terms laid down in his letter to the Bishop be fully complied with. It is much to be regretted that efficient steps are not taken for the purpose of retaining the services of a gentleman so eminently qualified in every respect for the post that he holds. It is rumoured that a memorial is to presented by the Corporation and most influential inhabitants of the city, with a view of inducing his Excellency to decline to receive his resignation.

The following appeared in our Third Edition of Yesterday:—

FRANCE.

The Bishop of Arras, in a pastoral letter, expresses the utmost confidence in the intentions of the French Government towards the Holy See, but indulges in severe strictures on the events accomplished in the Romagna. The Bishop deplores the untoward coincidence of such events with success of the French.

GERMANY.

The Ministers of Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemburg, who lately assembled at Munich, proposed that, in order to strengthen the military force of Germany, the contingent of the Confederation shall be increased from 1½ per cent. of the population to 2 per cent.

SICILY.

The chief of police having been hissed at Palermo some hundreds of people have been arrested.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says, that the price of wheat has risen considerably owing to the inferior yield of the last crop, which has disappointed expectation, both on the lower Danube and in Austria. In the Banet, considering the granary of Austria, the crop is only about one-third of an average.

DEATH OF THE BEY OF TUNIS

BONA, MONDAY, SEPT. 26.—The Bay of Tunis died on 22nd inst. In consequence of the energetic measures taken by Rhagnonar tranquility has been maintained during the Interregnum, which lasted 36 hours. The presumptive heir Sidi Sadok was recognised as successor. He was installed as Bey on the 24th inst, and took the oaths to observe the constitution and laws granted to the country by his predecessor.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LIMERICK, MONDAY EVENING.—The inquiry to which I briefly alluded in my letter of yesterday, took place this afternoon in the workhouse. The investigation arose, as your readers already know, out of the removal of a little girl named Adelaide Kelly from the institution. It appears that the child, whose mother is a Protestant, had been placed in the workhouse by her father who registered her on the books as a Catholic, and that a lady in Dublin taking an interest in her fortune wrote to Mr. Jacob, the respected Incumbent of Trinity Church, in this city, requesting him to remove the child and kindly advanced a sum of money sufficient to pay its expenses to Dublin. Shortly after the childs' removal, a letter was received from its father by the workhouse authorities demanding to know why it had been given up and stating that it had been placed by some parties in a Scriptural school in Dublin. The charge which arose out of these circumstances, though implicating the Rev. Mr. Jacob indirectly, was actually brought against one Mrs. Hartney, nurse of the fever ward, it being alleged, that contrary to regulations, she had held a conversation with a Protestant minister respecting a Catholic child. Four witnesses were examined on the point, and amongst them the Rev. Mr. Jacob, who affirmed on oath that when the conversation took place he was totally ignorant of the creed of the child; and, furthermore, that the conversation alluded to had no reference whatever to religious matters.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SALARY OF PETTY SESSIONS' CLERKS.

The salary determined on by the Ballina Bench for their clerk is £85 per annum. In fixing on this sum the magistrates were guided by the amount received for stamps used in connection with their court. Elsewhere, salaries have been agreed to considerably higher, but as the only income available for the purpose is from the proceeds of stamps sold, the deficiency will be made up by taxation. The Ballina magistrates have exercised a wise discretion in the course pursued in this matter, and their prudent economy will commend itself to public approval.

BALLINA RACES.

These races have been fixed to come off on the 25th and 26th of October. The particulars will soon be made public.

FAIR OF ARKLOW, SEPTEMBER 26TH.—(From our own correspondent.)—To-day's fair has been well attended and a considerable amount of business done. Sellers were obliged to give way a little, as owing to the scarcity of fodder, as well as the high prices, at which hay is selling, it won't pay to keep down anything but what can't be helped, so from this out we may expect prices for black cattle at least to be down. There were some pretty forward conditioned stock in to-day, and these being fit for butcher, brought 60s. per cwt. Good stores two-year-old, were very scarce and enquired for, what were were sold from £7 to £10 for heifers, and from £6 10s. to £9 for bullocks. Springers were rather dull to-day, a good one could be had for £12; they fetched from £9 to £14. Sheep selling well, both for mutton and store. Fat 5d. per lb., on foot; store ewes, from 33s. to 43s; wedders, 27s. 6d. to 52s. Lambs from 16s. to 28s; fat pigs, brought good prices, fully 47s. per cwt. Bonhams very high from 15s. to £1.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 27.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money ...	95⅛ ¼
Account ...	95¼ ⅜
New Threes ...	shut.

NOON FUNDS.

Consols money ...	95¼ ⅛
Consols for Account ...	95⅜ ¼

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money ...	95⅛ ¼
Account ...	95¼ ⅜

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money ...	95⅛ ¼
Account ...	95¼ ⅜
New Threes ...	shut.

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 38; Caledonians Money, 88½ 9; Caledonians Account, 88⅞ to ¼; Eastern Counties Money, 55¾ ¼; Great Northern Account, 102; Great Western Money, 62½ ¾; Account, 62¾ 3; Lancashire and Yorkshire Money, 96¼; Leeds Northern Account, 45; South Eastern Money, 76½ 6; Account, 76¾; Midland Stock Account, 105½. Consols dull, at 95⅛ ¼ for money, and ⅛ rather buyers for account. Shares inactive at about last night's closing rates. Dovers a shade easier, 22¾; Luxembourg, extremely firm at 7¼ to ⅜, and in good demand. Dutch Rhenish and Canadian steady.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE.—TUESDAY.

There was a good supply of all denominations of grain at our market to-day. Best wheat met a brisk demand at rather higher rates in the early part of the market, but was less eagerly taken towards the close. The best samples of malting barley supported the currencies of Friday, but secondary malting and all descriptions of grinding were 6d. to 1s. cheaper. Oats and Bere moved off slowly without alteration of value; Indian corn, now of poor demand.

White Wheat,	22s 6d to 25s 0d	Oats, black,	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Red ditto,	21s 0d to 23s 6d	Oatmeal,	12s 6d to 14s 6d
New ditto,	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rapeseed,	20s 0d to 22s 6d
Barley,	15s 0d to 18s 0d	Bakers' flour,	14s 0d to 18s 0d
Bere,	13s 0d to 14s 0d	Indian corn, per 480lbs.	28s 6d to 29s 6d
Oats,	12s 0d to 15s 0d		
Oats, new,	00s 0d to 00s 0d		

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 25.—1sts. 109s.; 2nds 106s.; 3rds. 96s.; 4ths. 87s.; 5ths. 72s.; 6ths. 52s.—1,900 in market.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 27.—Sugar quiet; coffee steady; native Ceylon sold 57s. to 57s. 6d.; tea firm common congou quoted 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d.; rice steady; saltpetre steady; tallow quiet, at 58s. 3d. to 58s. 6d., last three months, and the same price for spot; not much doing.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, SEPTEMBER 27TH.—(Messrs Morton Brothers, and Maddock's report.)—We have a moderate attendance at market to-day, and there is a fair demand for wheat at Friday's prices. Flour quiet but firm. Indian corn slow, and the turn cheaper. Oatmeal neglected. Beans, peas, barley, and oats in retail request at late rates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 27.—Sales probably about 5,000 bales at yesterday's rates. Imports 16,810; previously 14,116 bales.

SHIPPING.

BELFAST.—Arrivals, nil.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Margaret Jones, Mazagan; Diana Ibraila; Hakon Addlestein, Odessa; Orient, Taganrog; Penguin, Sulina; Hillebrordas, Ierra Nuova; Jessie, Annandale, Ibraila; Thomas English, Ibraila; Supperner Marseilles; Aral, Sulini.

WIND AND WEATHER.

ENGLISH.—Liverpool, W.S.W., fine; Gravesend, calm, cloudy; Deal, N., cloudy; Dover, ditto; Leeds, S., fine; Newcastle, S.W., dull; Goole, S.W.; Hull, N.E.; Sunderland, W.S.W., fine.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPTEMBER 27.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per cent consols ...	95 94⅞
New 3 per cent Stock ...	94⅞
Ditto for new account 13th October ...	94⅞
Ditto for account 10th November ...	94⅞ ¾
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d ...	89
Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (New) of £100 ...	74½
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Dublin and Wickow 4½ per cent. of £1000 ...	100½
Limerick and Ennis 5 per cent of £500 ...	100
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent of £500 ...	100
JOINT STOCK BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank ...	33½
National Bank ...	57½ ½
Royal Bank of Ireland ...	23¾
STEAM.	
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building ...	52½
Ditto Half Shares ...	51½
City of Dublin Steam Co. 50*l.* Shares, improved ...	95½
Ditto Half Shares, ...	47¾
Ditto shares of 1836 ...	44¾
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Commercial Building Co. ...	34½
Consumers' Gas Co ...	8⅞
Grand Canal Company,...	37 xd
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Co. (Limited) ...	14s
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	3⅛
Mining Company of Ireland (Limited) ...	12¾
Wicklow Copper (Limited) ...	48½
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Kingstown ...	195⅛ xd
Great Southern and Western ...	106⅜
Midland Gt. Western and Royal Canal ...	52⅜ xd
Ditto Half Shares ...	26⅛ xd
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual ...	98¼
Waterford and Limerick 6 per cent. redeemable ...	2½

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon	Tues.	Wed	Thurs	Frid	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols	95⅛ 95	95 94⅞	95⅛	94⅞	—	95⅛
Ditto Account	—	—	—	94¾ ⅞	95	95⅛ 95
3 per Cent. Stock	—	—	—	—	95	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94⅝	94½	94⅜	94¼ ⅜	94⅜	94¾
Ditto Account	—	94½	94⅜	94⅜ ¼	94⅜	94⅝ ¾
Bank Stock	241	—	—	—	—	241

THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON MISSIONS AND CHURCHES IN INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

At a meeting held at Manchester, in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Lord Bishop of Manchester presided, and addressed the meeting as follows:—It was at the close of the 17th century, when England had just won her glorious struggle for civil and religious liberty, that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was established, and ever since then it has been fulfilling its noble mission of preaching the Gospel to those who have long sat in darkness and the shadow of death. Upon you it has great and peculiar claims. Its mission is to carry the glorious Gospel among those from whom you are deriving your sources of wealth; and it is but gratitude to those who take your wares, and give you theirs in return, to confer upon them the greatest blessing you enjoy. And there is another thing I should wish to set before a meeting like the present. I feel that I ought to acknowledge gratefully the liberality manifested in this diocese towards this and other kindred societies; but I find very few who are willing to come forward to join in the missionary work. Why is it that in this vast community of 400,000 persons, in this extensive and populous diocese of 1,500,000 persons, there are so few willing to come forward to make personal exertions in preaching the Gospel of Christ? I grant that religious feeling is increasing amongst us; I grant that liberal and faithful men have done much to spread the knowledge of Christ at home; but very few, hardly any, have come forward to devote themselves to the missionary work. I find many willing to encounter whatever may befal in preaching Christ at home, but I find few desirous to go abroad. It is not merely your money we ask; we ask some of your youth to come forward in this duty. We want yourselves, we want your interest in the cause, we want you not merely to assemble at meetings when we call you together in small or large numbers to put your contributions into the plate, but we want all to take an interest in the work, and to look upon the missionary going abroad as your friend, and to follow him with your sympathy and prayers. Let him feel in the silence of the night, when meditating upon the difficulties and dangers that beset him, that there are thousands at home who pray for and intercede for him, and who will hail gladly the tidings of his success. And we ask you to do this not merely as an encouragement to him, but as a grateful offering to Heaven for yourselves. We appeal to you in behalf of the institution in our colonies of that particular branch of the Church of Christ of which we are especially the members. If there are any here who have felt delight in the solemn and beautiful petitions and aspirations of praise contained in our incomparable liturgy, let them lend their aid to carry its glad sound over the earth; let them labour and pray that it may be faithfully preached in our most distant settlements. Are we deriving wealth from them, and shall we not give spiritual life to them in return? Are we blessed with every blessing, a city set upon a hill that cannot be hid, and ought we not to employ ourselves in lighting in that city the beacon light of Christianity to dispel the darkness of the heathen? Is not this our bounden duty? is not this our most invaluable privilege? But it will be said the colonies should support themselves. True, most true; but you must set them on their legs first. True, most true; nor do we purpose to ask aid for those colonies which have been long established, one alone excepted. I cannot cease to address you without calling your attention to the peculiar aspects and the peculiar position of the church in India. Remember we are there placed in a position of peculiar difficulty and danger. There may have been imprudent privileges conceded to the Mahometan and Hindoo religions; there may have been promises made—improperly made, as to the kind of toleration which shall be accorded to them, but they are England's promises, and they must be kept. We never can gain a moral ascendancy over the mind of the Hindoos and Mahometans, if we commence our course by subjugating them by perfidy. It may be that we are at a fearful disadvantage; still we must keep faith. We must conquer them by moral means, by inculcating especially purity of personal conduct and integrity of life in all our officials, and by setting an example which may convince them of our own sincerity and earnestness in the faith we preach by practising its precepts. We must also take another plan, which is not less important; we must show that we are in earnest here, in order that the echo of our earnestness may fall more impressively there. And let me dispel a fallacy which is too often inculcated with respect to this matter. It is said the Government ought to do this and the other. It is entirely a mistake with respect to our colonies. The Established Church at home, as an establishment, has its property. To that property it has a right—a solemn, sacred right, as indefeasible, as clear, and as equitable as that by which any private individual owns property. And that property the State has, under peril of loosening the hold of its own institutions on the minds of the people, to maintain and protect. But in the colonies, there being no establishment, the Church has no property except what may be bestowed on it by the benevolence of individuals—the way in which our Church property was originally acquired in England. Do not, then, expect that the work can be done by the Government as such. Few of our colonies are at the present moment in such a state as would enable the Government to appropriate any of the revenues to the promotion of Christianity. India has an increasing debt, rapidly accumulating, and which threatens to absorb its whole resources, and it is not likely that anything can be done by the Government under the present system of taxation, and I am afraid most of our West Indian Islands, and other dependencies where there is a church established, are in a similar condition. Therefore we must continue to aid those whom we send out to preach the Gospel until the churches they establish are in a position to maintain themselves.

MR. H. G. GUINNESS' FAREWELL ADDRESS TO YOUNG MEN.—One of the largest meetings which has taken place in Dublin for a considerable time was witnessed last night in the Round-room of the Rotundo, where nearly two thousand young men collected together for the purpose of hearing the farewell address of the Rev. H. G. Guinness, previous to his departure from Ireland. His observations were listened to with great attention, and seemed to make a deep impression upon all present. At the conclusion of his address, several of his enthusiastic admirers flocked round him, and shook him warmly by the hand, at the same time expressing their regret at his separation from them.

ART-UNION OF IRELAND.

We are happy to learn that the subscription lists of this association are, even at this early period of the year, filling rapidly, and we think that the exhibition of the works of art which have been selected by the fortunate prizeholders of the past year, and which is now open to subscribers and their friends at the new rooms of the society in Grafton-street, ought to secure a large accession of subscribers for the current year.

We have been requested to publish the following eighteen names of American subscribers, the first list for the current year, which have been given in to the secretary, by the zealous honorary secretary of the society in New York, John Watson, Esq., who is at present in Dublin:—

John Reild, jun., Mobile; David P. Reid, Mobile; Cyrus Yale, jun., New Orleans; Isaac V. Fowler, New York; William Caldwell, New York; Charles Halpin, New York; John Clancy, New York; J. W. Lovell, New York; C. Bambridge Smith, New York; B. O'Connor, New York; John Reid, Mobile; William M'Burney, Charleston; Dr. Dudley, Brooklyn; Edward Hanrick Montgomery, Alabama; Henry Neil, Mobile; H. Huston, Boston; J. Baldwin, jun., Boston; Frederick J. Hilton, Mobile.

BANK OF IRELAND.

A quarterly general court of the proprietors of Bank of Ireland stock was held yesterday, in accordance with the terms of the charter—Charles Halliday, Esq., Governor, in the chair. This meeting was merely of a formal character, and the minutes of the last one having been read and confirmed, the persons present separated.

Thanks.

The Committee of the Sleeping Asylum, &c., Homeless and Friendless Boys, Townsend-street, for 75 yards of calico from the Ladies Working Party Meeting at 4, Waterloo-terrace; for Gentlemen's Old Clothes, from M. H.

BELFAST LINEN TRADE CIRCULAR.

DRAWN UP BY A COMMITTEE OF THE LINEN TRADE, APPOINTED UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE BELFAST CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Belfast, Monday Evening, Sept. 26, 1859.

Flax—The supplies of the past week have been tolerably large—the quality generally has been rather inferior in character, and for such the tendency in prices has been in favour of buyers—fine qualities maintained former prices. Report of country markets for the past week—Armagh, about 45 tons milled, prices 8s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. per stone of 16½lbs.; Tandagree, about 30 tons milled, prices 9s 0d to 14s 6d per stone of 16½lbs.; Monaghan, about 5 tons hand-scutched, prices 7s 0d to 10s 4d per stone of 16½lbs.; Rathfriland, about 45 tons milled, prices 8s 0d to 12s 6d per stone of 16½lbs.; Newry, about 5 tons milled, prices 8s 0d to 12s 6d per stone of 16½lbs.; Cookstown, about 60 tons milled, prices 8s 0d to 14s 6d per stone of 16½lbs.; Coleraine, about 25 tons milled, prices 60s 0d to 90s 0d per cwt. of 124lbs. Some small parcels of very inferior quality sold under these quotations. Derry and Strabane, about 40 tons, which met an active demand; prices of last week fully maintained. Foreign Flax—No sales reported.

Yarns—The demand on the part of manufacturers during the past week has been generally reported as inanimate, and sales but limited in extent, without any alteration in prices worthy of note. On the other hand, some houses announce an improved inquiry, followed by extended transactions induced by some light concessions vouchsafed in prices. The demand for export, has been of a fair moderate character, and transactions have been more numerous than were those of previous week. Stocks, though moderate, are reported on the increase, save those of tows.

Brown Linens in Country Markets—In Armagh, on Tuesday, the supply of goods was somewhat larger than at previous market; there was a fair demand. Lawns and roughs found a ready sale at late prices—in some instances a slight advance was obtained. In Lurgan, on Thursday, the supply was small; demand languid; prices unchanged. In Ballymena, on Saturday, the supply, though small, was rather larger than it had been at some markets lately. The demand generally was rather languid; buyers exhibited but little anxiety to do more than merely to supply immediate wants; to have induced more extended transactions, holders would have had to submit to lower figures; on the whole, but little alteration occurred in prices.

Hand-loom Linens with Manufacturers—Light Linens for Bleaching—Stocks very low, especially of good qualities; demand continues fully equal to production; prices very firm. Heavy Linens—Stocks are moderate; those of low sets are limited, and production of these not equal to demand; the finer sets in less active request; prices without change. Cloth for Dyeing and Hollands—The report of previous week continues applicable; stocks very small; demand active; prices firm. Printing Lawns and Cambric Handkerchiefs—Stocks of both are moderate, and prices without change; demand for former somewhat inactive; for latter, a tolerably fair and improved request prevails. Diapers—Stocks small, and demand good at very firm prices; production limited.

Power-loom Linens, Brown—Light Linens—Manufacturers are still under contract for future delivery; stocks are small, especially of approved makes; prices without change. Heavy Linens—Stocks are small; a moderate demand exists, with but little variation in prices. Roughs—Demand keeps pace with production; stocks very low, and prices firm.

White Linens with Bleachers—Goods are in moderate request, and prices very firm. The home trade is in a healthy condition, with a fair business doing. Buyers generally hold but small stocks—many having been restrained from purchasing to usual extent by the high prices prevalent. Nothing to report this week regarding foreign trade.

British Markets—Dundee, 21st Sept.—Flax—There has been a good demand for medium qualities, for which full prices have been granted. For fine descriptions there has not been much inquiry. Sales are reported of Riga HPW, at £50 10s.; PW, £49 10s.; W, £47 10s.; PD, £40 10s.; D, £38 10s.; DW, £28 10s.; do., *ex* ship, £29; St. Petersburg, 9-heads, *ex* ship, £41; 6-heads, £32. Tows and Codillas—For fine the market has been quiet; prices unchanged. Medium in good request, at full rates. Archangel No. 2 tow sold at £41; St. Petersburg tow, £43; Memel tow, £25. Jute—The market continues quiet, with prices nominally unchanged. Yarns—There has been a good inquiry on the part of manufacturers, but the amount of business done has not been large; buyers hesitating to grant the prices demanded. Jute yarns are difficult of sale, at former rates.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

There seems to be no reason to fear that the Great Eastern will not be ready to start for her trial trip on the 8th of Oct., as advertised by her directors. The rigid examination to which her machinery has been subjected has shown that the injuries caused by the accident were confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the explosion. The repairs are going on under the direction of Mr. Scott Russell, who has contracted to do them for £5,000. The company have inserted a clause, however, to protect themselves from expense if it should ultimately be decided that the responsibility of the accident rested with Mr. Russell. This question is, it is said, to be decided by arbitration.

The official report of Mr. Atkinson is most favourable to the ship. He says:—"On leaving the moorings at Deptford, I found the vessel completely under command, in tow of two tugs ahead and two astern, and we proceeded down the river without any difficulty whatever until we reached the bend at Blackwall, which we should have turned without any check, but for the presence of a large barque lying mid channel; but even this serious obstruction was overcome without the least accident. On arriving at Sea Reach I found the vessel so completely under command, with the use of her own paddle-wheels and steam-engines, that I decided on casting off the steam tugs altogether, and proceeding afterwards without any assistance. Throughout the vessel steered with the greatest ease, and literally without any perceptible motion. We anchored twice before reaching Portland, and on both occasions with a stiff breeze; but the vessel rode quietly and easily at single anchor, with only forty-five fathoms of chain. The vessel is in every respect an excellent sea boat, and I may state without any hesitation that, with sufficient sea room, she is even more easily handled and under command than an ordinary ship, either sailing vessel or steamer."

DAY MAIL BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.—We have much pleasure in announcing the completion of the postal arrangements for carrying a day mail (Sundays excepted) to and from Dublin *via* Enniskillen.—*Sligo Independent.*

The Duke of Anhalt, a small Protestant State of the Germanic Confederation, has just restored to his people representative institutions, of which the duchy has been deprived since 1849. The new constitution, however, contains a clause which excludes Jews from the representation.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—WILLS *v.* GIDLEY.—This action, which was referred by order of the Court of Queen's Bench, at the last Summer Assizes, come on for hearing before Baldwin Fulford, Esq., the arbitrator, on Monday last, at Great Fulford. The plaintiff is a middle-aged damsel of 58, and the defendant an old gentleman of 70. It appears that some two years since defendant executed a marriage settlement, by which he gave plaintiff an annuity during her life; from that time he has neglected to fulfil his contract, while she has been hopelessly grieving at the loss of her prospective husband, or, as the defendant says, of her annuity, he declaring that he has been ready to marry, but that she, preferring his money to himself, would never "come to the scratch." Several witnesses were examined, and the arbitrator having heard the facts, has reserved his decision. Mr. Gray, of Exeter, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bragg, of Chagford, for the defendant.—*Western Times.*

Sub-Inspector Fanning has at his own request, been removed from Balina to Bantry. During his residence in Ballina, Mr. Fanning discharged the duties of his offices with firmness, efficiency, and impartiality. The force has in him a most intelligent and active officer. He leaves with the respect and good wishes of the community.

THE WEATHER.

Heavy rains have fallen almost every day for some weeks. The grain crops are in an unfavourable state; a large proportion being set out standing in counties Mayo and Sligo. To day Monday is fine, some genial weather was needed.

THE GALWAY AND AMERICAN PACKET STATION FOR IRELAND

The movement steadily progresses, and it is very gratifying to us to record amongst its shareholders the following additions since yesterday's publication. This puts the stamp of Irish enterprise on it:—Thomas O'Hagan, serjeant-at-law, Q.C., Rutland-square; William Reynolds, director of the Hibernian Bank, Dublin; J. C. Bloomfield, Castlecaldwell, Enniskillen; John Levy, Holles-street, barrister-at-law; P. P. M'Swiney, Sackville-street, merchant; John Nalty, M.D., P.L.G., Clare-street; M'Master and Co., Capel-street, merchants; Thomas G. Geoghegan, Merrion-square, surgeon, F.R.C.S.I.; John Lentaigne, Great Denmark-street, D.L., J.P.; Christopher Plunkett, Ballybough Bridge, Dublin, constabulary; James Dowling, 19, Thomas-street, Dublin, victualler; Edward Sherwood, Ballybough Bridge, Dublin, Sergeant, constabulary; —Johnson, Butler House, Kilkenny, medical practitioner; Thomas Higgins, Tuam, county Galway, solicitor; James Sheeran, Fisherstown, Richmond Harbour, Longford, farmer; William A. Hunter, Monaghan, Head Inspector of National Schools; John Bell, Bellmount, Maynooth, county Dublin, farmer; Thomas Wall (of the firm of Wall and Son), Kilkenny, merchant; John Arnold Tredennick, Esq., Camlin, Ballyshannon; Wm. Bennett Delany, Depot, Phœnix Park, Dublin, 1st class head-constable; Michael Lalor, 26, Moore-street, Dublin, wine and spirit merchant; Bernard Plunkett, 8, North Earl-street, Dublin, coal merchant; Stephen Mills, 15, Eden-quay, Dublin, gentleman; John O'Hanlon, 19, Grafton-street, Dublin, haberdasher; Edward Reynolds, 29, Patrick-street, Dublin, chandler; Henry MacCrossan, jun., Abbey Hall, Omagh, county Tyrone, Esq.; John MacCrossan, Abbey Hall, Omagh, county Tyrone, solicitor; George Farquharson, William-street, Galway, and Grafton-street, Dublin, draper; Anne Kinsley, 2, Up. Stephen-street, Dublin, grocer; Daniel Somers, Howth, county Dublin, lighthouse keeper; Mary Cullen, 22, Bride-street, and 33, Golden-lane, Dublin, widow, provision merchant; Lawrence Limmix, No. 33, Lower Erne-street, Dublin, gentleman; John Walker, Chapelizod, and 156, Church-street, Dublin, baker and grocer; Isaac Beckett, Brickfield-lane, Cork-street, Dublin, commercial traveller; Joseph M. Clinch, 89, Thomas-street, Dublin, painter and decorator; Maryanne Murphy, Irishtown, county Dublin, spinster; Michael Murphy, Esq., 28, Nelson-street, Dublin; Joseph Butler, Cork-street, Dublin, merchant; Michl. Callaghan, 71, Meath-street, Dublin, baker; David Mulhall, Cottage, Boyle, county Roscommon, gentleman.

STAINED GLASS WINDOW FOR KILDARE.—Messrs. Edmundson and Son, of this city, have just completed a beautiful memorial window for the chancel of the parish church of Fontstown, Kildare, Ireland. The style is "decorated," with three principal lights, and traceried head. The subjects, which stand under rich canopy work, are Faith, Hope, and Charity, one in each light, and are very effective. The centre opening in the tracery is filled up with the family arms, richly emblazoned; the remainder with ornamental foliage, &c. At the bottom of the window is the following interesting memorial inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. John Bagot, M.A., rector of this parish for 47 years, who died March 2nd, A.D. 1858, aged 80 years. Also, to Olivia his wife, who died July 13, A.D. 1854, aged 64 years. Also, to the Rev. Walter Bagot, M.A., father of the above John Bagot, rector of Monasterevan, and for 27 years rector of this parish, who died March 20th, A.D. 1815, aged 70 years. This window is erected by eleven surviving children of the above-named John and Olivia Bagot, A.D. 1859." One of these eleven children is the present rector—viz., the Rev. R. W. Bagot, M.A.—*Manchester Courier.*

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE GREAT EASTERN.—We are informed that the Great Eastern will arrive at Holyhead on the 12th of October, and that on the 15th the Queen and Royal Family will leave Glasgow, arriving the same evening at Penryhn Castle, near Bangor, the seat of the Hon. Colonel Douglas Pennant, M.P. On Sunday the Queen will attend Divine service at Bangor Cathedral. On Monday, the 17th, the Royal visit to the Great Eastern will take place at Holyhead. The public will not be admitted to view the Great Eastern before the Queen's visit, but she will be on exhibition for a fortnight after that event. In the course of the second week of the Great Eastern's stay at Holyhead a magnificent banquet will be given to the directors by the directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company.—*Manchester Guardian.*

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held on Monday afternoon at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street. The Ministers present were Viscount Palmerston, the Lord Chancellor, Sir G. C. Lewis, Lord John Russell, the Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Charles Wood, the Duke of Somerset, Sir George Grey, the Earl of Elgin, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, and the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers.

ACCIDENT TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY AND COLONEL TAYLOR, M.P.—On Friday night the Earl of Shrewsbury, accompanied by Colonel Taylor, M.P., and Captain de Winton, of the Life Guards, after attending the review of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry at Lichfield and dining in the city, left on their return to Ingestre-hall, near Stafford. The night was very dark and the party in a phaeton, and the Earl of Shrewsbury, after getting a few miles from Lichfield, accidentally drove the horses and carriage against a bank, by which the horses were thrown, and the whole party capsized. The Earl and Colonel Taylor were thrown on their heads, providentially escaping without serious injury, his lordship being much shaken; and Colonel Taylor sustaining some contusions about his face. Captain de Winton and the groom were unhurt. Fresh horses and a vehicle were, after some delay, procured from Lichfield, by which his lordship and friends were conveyed to Ingestre-hall.

A MAN BURIED ALIVE.—On Saturday, a number of men were engaged in a puddle trench, about thirty yards from the embankment of the new reservoir at Accrington. Mr. M'Guire, who superintends the work, insisted on having the shaft cleaned out, and properly filled with puddle, in order to make it secure. Peter Malay went down and drew several props, and the other men followed with puddle. When about six feet of puddle had been put in, Malay descended again in his cage, for the purpose of drawing more props. He, however, had hardly got to the bottom, when a quantity of earth slipped from the side; Malay screamed out to pull up, but before the men at the top could do so another and a larger quantity of earth slipped from the side, and the shaft was completely made up. It is thought that about 30 tons of earth must have fallen upon the poor fellow. A number of men were immediately set to work to remove the earth, but it is not expected that the body will be reached before Tuesday.

TO ALL WHO ARE SUFFERING FROM ILL-ADAPTED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. O'DUFFY, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, may be consulted free on his painless method of adapting Artificial Teeth, which has given so much satisfaction for the last seven years, during six of which he solely designed and personally executed for Mr. Doherty, Surgeon Dentist to St. Vincent's Hospital, every case, from a single tooth to a complete set, from the year 1852 to 1858. Therefore, Mr. O'Duffy trusts his long experience in all branches of his profession will entitle him to the confidence of the public.—Mr. O'DUFFY, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 75, DAME-STREET, opposite the Lower Castle-yard. At home from Nine till Six. Fee for operation from 2s. 6d.

TEETH.—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (brother and successor to the late John Egar), continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

A single Artificial Tooth, from	£0 5 0
A complete Set, with Gold Springs, from ...	5 5 0
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement	0 5 0

MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST,
16, SUFFOLK-STREET,
(One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin.
At Home from Nine till Six.

Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—
By Royal Letters Patent.
NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF
CHEMICALLY PREPARED INDIA RUBBER
in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates. Messrs. DAVIES, Surgeon-Dentists, 22, NORTH EARL STREET, DUBLIN, call attention to a new and invaluable improvement in Mechanical Dentistry, being the application of

CHEMICALLY PREPARED INDIA RUBBER,
As a base for their celebrated Mineral Teeth.

The extraordinary advantages obtained are well worthy of note. Neither Stumps nor Teeth are extracted; sharp edges are avoided; an amount of suction with a degree of lightness (almost fabulous) is obtained; while from the flexibility of the agent employed pressure is entirely obviated. It is permanent, wholesome, and more congenial to the mouth than either bone, silver, or gold, and warranted to remain free from either Taste or Smell; Mastication and Articulation being guaranteed even in cases where other methods have failed. Patent White India Rubber for Filling Front Teeth. Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s. 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; a Set from £5 5s. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed. Consultation Free.

MESSRS. DAVIES, DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET,
(Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.
We have just completed a number of the above in highly finished extra Strong Gold and Silver cases (some exquisitely engraved for Ladies' wear).

Nothing having been spared in their Manufacture to make them perfect, we can confidently recommend them to all with whom accuracy of time-keeping is a desideratum, as first class Watches impossible to be excelled.

Our prices will be found most moderate, and considerably under those usually charged for Watches of the same class.

Twelve years' written engagement with each Watch.

C. MARSH AND CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post Office Clock).

N.B.—Watch and Clock REPAIRS executed under own inspection by Workmen of the highest competence.

Sporting Intelligence.

CASHEL RACES—27TH SEPT.

Stewards—The O'Donoghue, M.P., Laurence Waldron, M.P., John Lanigan, M.P., John M. Bashe, William Quinn, Southcote Mansergh, John Going, Edmond W. Morphy, Esqrs. Judge—R. J. Hunter, Esq. Clerk of the Course—Mr. P. Cusack.

The first day of this annual Tipperary gathering came off yesterday. The morning fortunately held up, and the attendance of the Boys of Tipperary was numerous in the extreme. We have seen more carriages at previous meetings, but, take it altogether, the attendance was right good. Only four came to the post for the Cashel Stakes, which the Baker carried off after three well-contested heats.

Seven out of the eight accepting for the Rock Stakes came to the post, and after a chapter of accidents, Iris, who has hitherto been very unfortunate, won in a canter: Oyster Girl made amends for Mr Stackpoole's disappointment in the Rock Stakes and won a sweepstakes with £25 added. Subjoined is a return of the running:—

Cashel Stakes of 3 sovs. each (half forfeit), 70 sovs. added for all horses. Heats about one mile and a half over the Flat Course.

Capt. Bernard's Baker, by Dough, 8st. 4lb. (Doyle) ...	3	1	1
Mr. Willington's Recompense, 6st. 12lb., and 5lbs. over (Archer) ...	1	4	4
Mr. Brennan's Condour, 7st. 5lb. (Lynch) ...	2	2	2
Capt. Mc Creight's Weatherwise, 7st. (Murphy) ...	4	3	3

Betting—First heat—2 to 1 each against Baker and Condour; 3 to 1 against Weatherwise.

Recompense went of with the lead, Condour second, Baker third; Weatherwise last, which positions they maintained throughout; Condour making his push within a short distance from home, but failed in quite getting up, and was beaten by a head.

Betting—Second heat—7 to 4 against Recompense; 2 to 1 against Baker; 5 to 2 against Weatherwise.

Weatherwise cut out the work at a merry pace, Recompense second, Condour third, and Baker last; at the turn home the Baker quickly overhauled his opponents, attended on by Condour, whom he stalled off by half a length; a neck between second and third.

Third heat—Odds on the Baker, who made the running, and won by a length and a half.

Steeple Chase—Rock Stakes of 5 sovs. each (2 forfeit), 100 sovs. added. Three miles over the Steeple Chase Course.

Capt. Williams' ch. m. Iris, 9st. 10lb. (Donnelly) ...	1
Mr. Usher's Pedlar, 10st. 6lb. (Brodrick) ...	2
Mr. Stackpoole's Saucy Boy, 10st. 4lb. (D. Meaney)	0
Mr. Heney's The Commissioner, 9st. 5lb. (Jos. Wynne) ...	0
Mr. M'Carthy's Bonnie Charlie, 9st. 5lb. (Js. Wynne) ...	0
Mr. Manserg's Fairy Saint, 9st. (Hanlon) ...	0

Betting—2 to 1 agst. Iris; 5 to 2 agst. Pedlar; 4 to 1 agst. The Dodger and Saucy Boy; 6 to 1 agst. Fairy Saint.

Dan Meaney, on Saucy Boy, made the running, and on passing the stand the first round he was still leading by several lengths; Pedlar next, Iris third. Soon after crossing the wall below the stand Iris passed Pedlar. The Boy kept the lead to the fence under the limekiln, where he came down a burster, giving Dan an ugly fall; Iris then went on with the lead, and won in a canter by half a dozen lengths—run in 8m. 30s. Bonnie Charlie and The Saint both "came to grief," and the Dodger and Commissioner pulled up after the first round.

Steeple Chase—Stakes of 2 sovs. each (half forfeit), 25 sovs. added by John Lanigan, Esq., M.P. Heats about one mile and a-half over the Steeple Chase Course.

Mr. Stackpoole's g.m., Oyster Girl, by the Black Prince, 10st. 11lb. (D. Meaney) ...	1	1
Mr. P. Ryan's Ranee Jhansi, 10st. 5lb. (Hyland)	2	2

Not placed—The Doctor, 10st. 11lb. (Wood) dis.; Paddy Blake, 9st. 7lb. (Buckley) dis.; True Heart, 9st. 7lb. (Ronen) dis.

Both heats won easily; the Oyster Girl the favourite.

SANDYMOUNT RACES.

The races yesterday, in consequence of some unforeseen interruptions, were not as successful as was anticipated. There were but a few entries, and the pony race was a complete walk-over. The attendance was very numerous but the public on the whole appeared to be disappointed.

CRICKET.

KINGSTOWN SCHOOL *v.* MONKSTOWN CRICKET CLUB.

On Saturday, the 24th inst., a match was played between the above clubs on the School ground. The Monkstown Club went first to the wickets, and by good and careful play obtained 81. Messrs. Thompson and F. Smith particularly distinguished themselves. On the side of the school Mr. Maxwell made some fine hits; but his companion could make no stand against the extremely fatal bowling of Mr. Lane and Mr. Jacob. In the second innings the Monkstown were not so fortunate, Mr. Knapp contributing the only double number. Eventually the Monkstown won, drawing their cricket season to a close after some well won victories, the matches they were most unsuccessful in being the least important. The following is the score:—

MONKSTOWN.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. W. H. Knapp b Price ...	8	b Price ...	11
Mr. F. Smith c Waller b Graves	12	b Price	0
Mr. G. Johnstone c Graves b Price	1	c Perry b Graves	2
Mr. Lane l b w b Cooke	7	run out ...	5
Mr. Thompson b H. Roberts ...	22	not out ...	7
Mr. Abram not out ...	7	b Price ...	3
Mr. A. H. Jacob c Waller b Cooke	7	b Price	0
Mr. Porter c Waller b Graves	0	b Price	8
Mr. B. Green run out	2	b Price	0
Mr. Mayne l b w. b Graves ...	0	b Price	5
Mr. Kennedy c H. Roberts b Cooke	2	c Waller b Price	2
Wides, 2; byes, 10; leg byes, 1	13	Wides, 1; byes, 6; no balls. ...	9
Total	81		52

KINGSTOWN SCHOOL.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr. Waller b Knapp ...	5	b Johnson	3
Mr. Maxwell b Knapp ...	10	b Jacob	7
Mr. Perry b Jacob	2	not out	0
Mr. Graves run out	1	b Jacob	2
Mr. Price c Smith b Jacob	8	c and b Jacob	5
Mr. Waring b Lane	6	Jacob	3
Mr. Tredennick c Thompson, b Knapp	0	b Lane	0
Mr. Cooke b Lane	6	b Johnson	0
Mr. Murphy b Lane	6	b Lane	4
Mr. F. Roberts b Jacob	0	run out	0
Mr. H. Roberts not out	0	b Jacob	3
Byes, 7; wides, 6; no balls, 2	15	byes, 8; wide balls, 15; leg byes, 2 ...	25
Total	47	Total	52

THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

On Monday morning a general special meeting of the conference and delegates from the various trades took place at the Paviors' Arms, Johnson-street, Westminster, to take into consideration the independent action of the masons, and also other matters connected with the nine hours' movement.

The meeting was strictly confined to the Committee of Conference, all strangers being excluded.

The reports and subscriptions came in as freely as ever from the various district houses, and were of a very liberal character.

The conference were in consultation for nearly three hours, but the result of their deliberations were not suffered to transpire, and although certain resolutions were agreed to, it was stated that they would not be promulgated until Tuesday evening, when the result of the meeting of the executive committee of the masters, which takes place at the Freemasons' Tavern to-morrow afternoon, will have become known.

Mr. Potter, the secretary, states, that although his returns are not complete, the average number of men out on strike are 6,500, including all trades, who at their respective lodge-rooms will receive a dividend of 4s. each man.

Messrs. Trollope's men will receive, as usual, the idend—skilled artisans, 12s; unskilled, 8s.

The successful expedition under Captain M'Clintock was equipped in 1857 against the recorded opinions of the Admiralty, and the expense of it has fallen heavily upon Lady Franklin. It is suggested to the Treasury to refund to her the sum, and to move her Majesty to grant the widow of the admiral who fell in the execution of his duty a home for her declining days in her palace of Kensington. It is not certain that Lady Franklin would accept the one, or that her failing health, which now detains her in Southern France, would allow her to avail herself of the other, but the offers would be none the less graceful, or better express the warm sympathies of the world at large for her noble sacrifices and exertions. Captain M'Clintock should, by order in council, be allowed sea time as a naval officer while he commanded the Fox, and receive his well-merited knighthood. The officers and crew of the Fox ought to get the remaining £10,000 reward for solving the fate of the lost expedition.—*Daily News.*

FIRE AT ROTHERHITHE.—Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive premises belonging to Messrs. Burdot and Co., the proprietors of the Rotherhithe Oil Mills, at Ordnance-wharf, Rotherhithe-street. The whole of the engine and boiler houses, extending in one direction 60 feet and 24 feet wide, were in a blaze. The mill-room, another building about 80 feet long and about 24 feet broad, became ignited to the extent of 30 feet, and the spacious warehouses also took fire. The brigade were unable to get the flames extinguished until a serious amount of property was destroyed. The official report describes the fire to have originated from the overheating of a flue, and that the boiler-house and engine-house are about two-thirds consumed. The mill rooms have 30 feet and the contents of that portion burnt, and the warehouses are considerably damaged by fire and water.

THREE COLLIERY ACCIDENTS NEAR WIGAN.—A fatal colliery accident occurred at the Cheshire Holes Pit, Whelley, near Wigan, belonging to Messrs. Wright and Mercer, on Tuesday. By this shaft two seams of coal are worked, the one lying at a distance of 25 yards above the other, and it was at this seam that the deceased, a lad named Samuel Taylor, was employed. About noon on Tuesday he was assisting to remove some empty waggons from the pit eye, when by some means he missed his footing and fell to the bottom of the shaft. He was immediately taken to the surface, and every assistance rendered him, but he expired in a very short time afterwards. On Friday morning an accident, causing the death of a man named Withers, occurred at the Pemberton four-feet mine of the Moss-hall Coal and Cannel Company. About half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon he was engaged "holing," or making preparations for a shot, when the coals he was about to remove fell upon and instantly killed him. On Wednesday morning a fatal accident occurred at the Green Slate Colliery, Wrightington, belonging to Mr. B. Scarisbrick.

WHITE PARTRIDGES.—On the 8th instant, a brace of snow-white partridges were shot upon the manor of Sir William Payne Gallwey, Bart., M.P.—*Stockton Times.*

It appears that surveys are being made for a new line of railway between Wisbrach and Peterborough.

Foreign Intelligence.

CHINA—THE REPULSE AT THE PEIHO.

(From the Correspondent of the Times).

HONG KONG, AUG. 10.—From the North we have no political news of importance, and the repulse of our forces at the Peiho has not as yet produced any change in our relations with the Chinese elsewhere. It is said that some of our wounded men are in the hands of the Chinese, and are well treated. His Excellency the Hon. Frederick Bruce remains at Shanghai, and Admiral Hope, with a portion of the fleet and the invalids, is at Lookong off the entrance of the Ningpo river. There have been several deaths among the wounded, but the majority are doing well. I regret having to announce the death of a very gallant and much-esteemed officer, Captain Vansittart, of her Majesty's steamer Magicienne, who expired on the 17th of July at Lookong, from the effects of wounds received at the Peiho.

At Shanghai a very serious riot has occurred, in which some foreigners have lost their lives, and others have been severely injured. The disturbance originated in the iniquitous proceedings of certain foreigners connected with the French ship Gertrude, lying at Woosung and bound for Havana with coolies, to procure whom kidnapping was resorted to. The Chinese very naturally became exasperated, and made an indiscriminate attack on a number of sailors. Mr. Lay, of the Chinese Custom-house, while attempting to remonstrate and explain matters, was stabbed in several places, and his recovery is doubtful. Unfortunately, the injured persons are mostly unconnected with the cause of the outbreak. The authorities have taken the matter in hand, and his Excellency M. de Bourboulon has, I understand, ordered the vessel to be brought into port for the purpose of strict investigation. I trust some strong measures will be taken to put an end to this traffic in coolies, which has already created much evil, and, if allowed to continue, will endanger our position in China.

Nothing has been heard of his Excellency Mr. Ward, the United States' Minister, since the departure of the last mail, but it is rumoured that he has gone to Pekin.

In Japan affairs have assumed a very unsatisfactory position. On the 11th July the Treaty was duly ratified, but since then the Japanese Government have attempted to evade it by seeking to confine foreigners to a small island about 10 miles from Yeddo, and to establish the same sort of surveillance over them as they formerly exercised at the Dutch settlement of Decima. They have further sought to establish a new coin as the only one to be used in commercial dealings with foreigners, but at the same time forbidding its currency among the natives, so that all payments in the new coin would have to be exchanged at the Government treasury for the old itzabon; and the relative values fixed by the Government produced a depreciation of 66 per cent. on foreign coins, which, according to treaty, are to be received at their intrinsic value as metal. Mr. Alcock, the British Consul-General, has issued a protest, and has stopped the trade for the present. It is to be hoped that the calm but firm attitude he has assumed will have the desired effect.

From Cochin China we hear that the French troops are suffering very severely from illness, and it is said that Admiral Genouilly intends to evacuate Turon.

All remains quite at Canton.

Our dates from the coast are—Shanghai, 1st instant; Foochow, 1st, and Amoy, 3d inst.

The London mails of the 10th and 27th of June arrived here on the 23d ult. and 5th instant. The steamer Cadiz, with the outward mail, leaves at 2 p.m. to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ORISSA WITH THE BOMBAY MAIL.

SOUTHAMPTON, SATURDAY, SEPT. 24.—The Orissa, Captain Joy, with the heavy portion of the above mails, arrived this afternoon, bringing 62 passengers and a full cargo. Among the passengers are Captain Baley, her Majesty's 26th Regiment; Captain Blyth, her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons; Captain Millar, 22d Regiment, Native Infantry; Captain Newall, 92d Highlanders, wife, child, and servant; Captain Stewart, her Majesty's 6th Regiment; Captain Witlington, her Majesty's 7th Dragoon Guards; Captain Davidson, Bombay Engineers, wife, four children, and two servants; Captain Gwyther, Mrs. Colonel Wooseman, child, and servant; Mrs. Captain Corrigan, Lieutenant Burnes, 26th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant Fulton, 7th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant Gregory, her Majesty's ship Orion; Cornet Fitzgerald, 3d Dragoon Guards; Dr. Keith, Bombay army, wife, two children, and servant; Dr. Strover, Bombay army; Dr. Webb, her Majesty's 46th Regiment, child, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, two children, and servant; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Simpson; Messrs. Leese and Kelsham (Company's service), Bourne, Bensuson, Scofield, Harrell, &c.

At Malta were her Majesty's ships Marlborough, Cadmus, Hibernia, Orion, Victor Emmanuel, Caradoc, and the gunboats Boxer and Lapwing; at Gibraltar the Vulture, and at Tangierthe Quail. When off Cape Finisterre the Orissa passed a French 28-gun frigate towing three floating batteries, all under steam, bound to the northward. In the bay passed two line-of-battle ships, and a frigate bound to the southward, all out of signal distance.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—It seems to be the order of the day that Brussels is now fixed on for the inevitable European Congress, and that Leopold, with England, Russia, and Prussia as assessors, is to sit umpire, and when the three contending goddesses, Austria, France, and Sardinia, have exhibited their rival charms and consequent claims on that golden apple of discord, Central Italy, Leopold is to act the part of

"The Trojan Paris,
Whose deeds were various
As arbitrator upon Ida's hill."

Not pretending to have secret information on this "tenebreuse affaire," which I only know must get more complicated every day of prolonged unsettlement, I have nothing to add to the stock of general knowledge; two things are certain, that every soul in Italy wishes to be rid of Austria, horse, foot, and dragoons, in any form or shape, under any subterfuge or pretext. The people won't have her, bodily or by proxy; while, on the other hand, Vienna will insist on a footing in the land, and not for a moment gives up the chance and dogged resolve of mastering the whole Peninsula once again. All middle terms can only prolong in the heart of Europe the elements of rancour, strife, conspiracy, and bloodshed for generations to come.

As Lord Cowley continues to enjoy rural repose at Chantilly, the French papers, not to be defrauded of a Britannic presence at Biarritz, have discovered that Mr. Disraeli is lurking at Bayonne, which may be true of his younger brother (Ralph, not Benjamin), whose arrival at Havre ten days ago gave rise to a similar mistake.

You will find in *Le Nord* of to-day full expression given to the general complaint in Italy as to the drift and tendency of Signor Gallenga' slong communications to the *Times*, acting the part of a (supposed) English correspondent from Florence. Gallenga writes our language sufficiently well, having served a long apprenticeship in supplying sheets of imaginative matter to the *New Monthly*, and under the name of Marrioti he has long worked for booksellers. Since his return to Piedmont it is no secret that he is deeply distrusted by his own countrymen. Mr. Anthony Trollope, who signs his opinions and statements, and has the proper feeling of a born Briton, takes an opposite course, and runs into the extreme of sanguine hope: there is a medium between the gall ducts of Gallenga and the Trollopian tubes as channels of information.

The government of Antonelli is doing in the frontier provinces of Ombria and the marches of Ancona all that it can to justify the people of Romagna in getting rid of such a rule. The vexatious tyranny has increased in virulence by having a smaller surface to operate on. Kalbermatten has, of his own authority, changed the *Gonfaloniere* of Ancona, Signor Fazioli, as too mild a man, and acts as civil as well as military despot. Over 2,000 citizens have "left cards" on Fazioli, a hint suggested by Poniatowski's Florentine friend.

You have long since lost sight of the famous Skuptchina, or Servian Parliament. It has been convoked again, and this time is to sit in a town useless to spell, as it is unpronounceable, in the heart of Servia, and not at Belgrade. The extreme age (81) and growing testiness of Prince Milosch have rendered imperative some arrangement, which the Servians themselves are resolved to provide. Our consul, Mr. Fonblanque, who was on leave at Vienna, returns at once to his post on the Danube by orders from London.

Following up the example set by Guizot, another well-known pen, that of Villemain, is at work in *Le Courrier du Dimanche* to-day, denouncing the principle of arbitrary and lawless interference with the expression of political opinion in France. This point is one in which *all* intelligent Frenchmen have found a common centre of agreement, and the Government must be hopelessly blind not to see what a powerful mass of dangerous discontent is about to be organised if it stupidly persists in calling the absence of law a "*loi organique.*" Old Dupin carried the country with him when he appealed to France as essentially a *pays de legalite*, where the caprice of functionaries can never be accepted in place of law. Instead of playing the silly trick of putting the *Globe* out of sight, as the underling has done again to-day, the Imperial Government will see in the long run that it has acted a friendly part in pointing out the only "breaker a-head" it has real cause to fear. France cannot be Austrianised. If it is hoped the *Globe* won't reiterate the point, the functionaries are decidedly mistaken. The article of Villemain will have a loud echo all over the country.

La Gironde, a Bordeaux journal, I just learn, is put under blister for an undefinable offence—viz., "reflections not palatable to a member of the Imperial Family."

RUSSIA.

(From the Correspondent of the Times.)

The following letter from St. Petersburg contains some curious speculations as to Russian progress in Asia, and will probably be read with interest in England at the present moment:—

"I have often spoken to you of the prodigious activity displayed by the Russian Government in Asia. You are aware of the important acquisitions it made last year on the river Amoor, of the development of its navy in the Pacific Ocean, the increase of its commercial and political intercourse with the Empire of the centre, &c., but you have, perhaps, less knowledge of the progress the Russians are making in Central Asia. This point now becomes more than ever interesting, for, after the complete subjection of all the tribes of the Eastern Caucasus, the Government will redouble its efforts to explore those countries, to construct the railway that is to connect the Caspian Sea with the Sea of Aral, to establish its factories in the principal towns of the ancient Transoxiana (which the Persians and Arabs call the Garden of the Earth), to get possession of the routes of communication in the Khanats of Khiva, Bokhara, and Kokhan, and to extend its commercial intercourse even to Upper India. The Russians have already transported their merchandise on the Volga and the Caspian as far as Balfa, and thence by the Continental route, by Sari and Boustum, they sent it either north-east to Khiva, Bokhara, and Balkh, or east by Herat, Candahar, and Cabul; they have already penetrated even into Upper India. But from the period of the definitive installation of the English in the peninsula the bold and enterprising spirit of the British merchants entered into competition with the activity of the Russian traders. In consequence of the creation of the net-work of railways which reach the Indus, and of the introduction of steam navigation on that river, Russian trade was driven to the north. The railways now allow English merchandise to penetrate beyond the frontiers of Affghanistan without considerable augmentation of its cost, and to offer a dangerous competition to Russian produce in the markets of Bokhara and Khiva, neighbours of Russia. The Russian Government proposes to put an end to this state of things. It is a difficult enterprise to struggle with English interests, but there is no doubt that it may be accomplished. Russia has already begun to make the railroad from Moscow to Saratof, and she is working actively for steam navigation on the Caspian Sea; the conclusion of the war in the Caucasus will now allow her to transfer the whole of her activity to Central Asia, the more so as the inhabitants of the Kirghese steppes and the Turcomans dwelling towards the south of the Caspian Sea have long sought her protection against Khivan oppression. She will find capital to construct the railroad from the Caspian to the Aral, will improve the navigation of the rivers Amoor and Syr-Daria, which water those vast countries, and, by the construction of fortresses on the 264 versts which separate the Caspian from the Aral, will acquire a sovereign influence over the little States of Central Asia. Then the English trade with the Indies will be infallibly undermined. Europe, and England herself, will find a great advantage in trafficking with Central Asia by the route of Moscow and Saratof, rather than by the long sea route round the Cape of Good Hope. The execution of this gigantic project had been already commenced, but the successful issue of the Caucasian war will powerfully contribute to its prompt realisation. The political, territorial, and commercial extension of Russia towards the English Indies is henceforward irresistible."

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

A letter from Posen of the 20th says:—

"The Russian Government has just issued a ukase which has caused great agitation amongst the Roman Catholic clergy, who regard it as a violation of the liberty of conscience. It orders the Catholic priests not to admit to confession any individual with respect to whom they are not firmly convinced that he belongs by birth to the Catholic church. Great consternation also exists amongst the Israelites of the Duchy of Posen. By law the marriages of Jews are not valid, except they be made according to the civil as well as the religious form; but a great many Jews have, either from ignorance or negligence, omitted be married according to the civil form. The Supreme Court, however, has lately declared null and void all marriages not effected as required by the law, and all children born of them illegitimate."

SARDINIA.

The King of Sardinia arrived at Cremona on the 20th from Lodi. The same ovations that have hitherto marked his progress were repeated there. His Majesty visited the military hospital, still containing Sardinian and French soldiers, to each of whom he graciously addressed a few words of kindness. At the cathedral his Majesty was received by the bishop and clergy; at 8 p.m. he took a drive along the streets, which were brilliantly illuminated, and then honoured with his presence the ball which was given by the municipality on the occasion.

The *Corrier Mercantile* denies the rumour concerning a new loan said to be negociating by Piedmont.

"The King of Sardinia has issued a decree organising the service of the flotilla of gunboats on the Lake of Garda, and increasing their staff and crews.

"The Duke de Nemours," says a letter from Turin, "is now here. He has come, it is said, to thank the King for the attention paid to the Duke de Chartres, while making the Italian campaign as sub-lieutenant in a regiment of Sardinian cavalry."

A Turin letter of the 21st in the *Siecle* says:—

The King and the whole Cabinet take the most lively interest in the cause of Romagna. They have not encouraged the step which is about to be taken at Monza, but on the contrary endeavoured to adjourn it. During the last week, all the influential men of Bologna have come to Turin to demand a solution which the Ministry has constantly evaded, in a well understood spirit of prudence. The clerical party in Piedmont is, as you may well suppose, very much irritated at the decision come to relative to the Bolognese deputation. Their journals yesterday said, in an ironical way—'It is not true, we do not believe it.' Now they must yield to evidence. This party is much annoyed by what is known of the very opposite feelings of the Lombard clergy. In Lombardy, that body, with only a certain number of exceptions, frankly accept the King's policy. At Milan, in particular, the ecclesiastics are distinguished for their patriotism, and a preacher is mentioned who, while recently paying homage to the spiritual sovereignty of the Pope, gave it to be understood that the Legations had a right to change their temporal government. The young clergy in Lombardy generally entertain liberal feelings. It may be remembered that in 1848 the principal barricade of the Corso della Porta Orientale was raised and defended against the troops of Radetski by the pupils of the Grand Seminary for the Clergy. These considerations may perhaps justify the opinion of those who maintain that the Ministry have intentionally chosen Milan and Monza, instead of Turin, for the reception of the deputies from Romagna."

TUSCANY.

FLORENCE, SEPT. 20.—The present head of the Tuscan Government, Baron Bettino Ricasoli, is straining every nerve to render the union practically efficient, even previous to, and independent of, the formal acceptance of the Sardinian King. Doubtless the most advisable course to take would be to nominate without delay the Prince of Carignano as Viceroy of Central Italy. The scheme originating at Bologna, of acting without reference to Sardinia, of recognising, as proposed, Baron Ricasoli the Dictator of all Central Italy, has been rejected by those whose vanity it was perhaps chiefly designed to flatter. What, however, could be done, what it is wished to do at once, and what will probably be commenced ere long, is such an administrative policy as would *practically* unite Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Romagna with the Sardinian State. Of such a policy the following are features:—The removal of all customs barriers between the different States; the affording to foreigners facilities of travelling from the Alps to Ancona without the necessity of separate *visas* to the passports; the giving effect to legal decisions equally in all the provinces; a common system of weights and measures; a common administration of the electric telegraph; international formalities in extradition no longer required a simple letter being sufficient; and full effect being given at Turin to contracts framed at Bologna, and the reverse. These features would contribute to a practical and real unity. Similar measures might be adopted contemporaneously by the separate Governments, without the necessity of international treaties, by virtue of their own inherent powers, without so much as invoking the principle of reciprocity. They would be immediately productive of two very important results. One, to make the entire population of Central Italy sensible of the economical advantages of the union. The other, to perform acts trenching in no respect on the sovereignty of other States but strictly limited to the exercise of the governing powers of the separate States. The Sardinian Government could in no degree whatever compromise itself by accepting the consequences of the separate and independent acts of the other States—consequences in violation of non-international treaties—whilst practically extending its influence and authority. Such, I believe, is the policy suggested by Baron Ricasoli.—*Letter in the Morning Post.*

MOROCCO.

The *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 19th publishes the following letter from its correspondent at Tangier, received by her Majesty's steamer, and dated, Tangier, Sept. 18, 11 a.m"—Both from Fez and Mequinez it is announced that many people, in the form of deputations, had left their cities to meet the Sultan. From Rabat nothing is known in consequence of the foot runners, who convey the letters, being intercepted by hordes of Moors, who destroy the correspondence. This proceeding indicates that the country is not, on the whole, tranquil. The accounts which the Moors bring from Ceuta are of course that in every attack they repulse the Spaniards and come off victorious. More than one Moor has been observed congratulating a Bedouin for ensuring to himself Paradise by killing an infidel in the war, or taking part in executing one of them."

We (*Chronicle*) glean the following particulars concerning the cruise of her Majesty's steam-sloop Vulture, which returned yesterday morning (the 18th inst.) from the coast of Barbary:—

"On the 8th inst. her Majesty's steam-sloop Vulture, Captain F. A. Campbell, left the Rock and proceeded to Tangier, apprehensions being entertained respecting the safety of the British subjects residing in the empire of Morocco. Three Spanish men-of-war were lying at Tangier when the Vulture arrived, and in the course of the evening they were reinforced by two others. That night the Vulture, having on board the English Vice-Consuls of Saffi and Casablanca, left for Mazagan, where she arrived on Saturday morning. A meeting of European residents had already determined that measures be taken to defend themselves to the last, and a supply of powder from the English steamer made their preparations complete. All the women and children had been sent on board a Portuguese vessel. Sunday morning the Vulture landed the Vice-Consul of Saffi, and the same day arrived at Mogador, where the Vice-Consul reported all quiet. Next day the Vulture saluted the Moorish flag with 21 guns, which was returned. Everywhere along the coast evidences of a good feeling were observed towards the English. Contempt for the Spaniards is generally expressed; and the other day, when a Spanish man-of-war attempted to enter the harbour on the south side and got around (since got off), the expressions of the delighted Moors were anything but complimentary."

Intelligence had been received at Gibraltar from Tangier, announcing that all the European Consuls' gardens in the vicinity of that city were destroyed by fire on the night of the 13th. The garden of the British Chargé d'Affaires, which was considered one of the largest and most beautiful in the country (adjoining that of the Spanish Consul's), had on its site a summer residence, out-offices, &c. It is supposed that this act of incendiarism was committed by the mountaineers out of revenge for having been prevented from pillaging the city a few days before.

A letter from the same correspondent, received by the French Government steamer Phare, communicates some interesting particulars concerning the dispute pending between the Spanish Government and the Moors:—

"TANGIER, SEPT. 13.—When the news of the death of the Sultan became known, Sidi Mohamed El Katib, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent several despatches to Mr. Blanco, the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires. The object of this proceeding was to get the *ultimatum* withdrawn, alleging, as he did, two powerful reasons. First, because he could not, until his confirmation by the new Sovereign, receive him in his official capacity; and secondly, that perhaps the Emperor would accede to all the claims made by Spain, and therefore there will be no necessity for the *ultimatum*. Mr. Blanco refused; but it seems he consulted, by means of the telegraph at Algesiras, his Government, who have approved of the withdrawal of the *ultimatum* until his Sheriffian Majesty's dispositions are known. Sidi Mohamed El Katib continues at Tetuan. He has not come to this place, as was supposed by the *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 8th inst.; but the person who arrived here in the Redpole is Erzini's Moor, Said Guessus.

"The presence of the Spanish steamers, and the news daily brought from Algesiras respecting the troops destined to make an attack on their territory, which are in that town, causes not the least impression on the Moors.

"SEPT. 14. 8 A.M.—Mr. Drummond Hay has arrived in the French steamer Egyptian. We are glad he has come in such good time. It is the general belief that, by virtue of his influence with this Government, he may succeed in effecting an arrangement, notwithstanding all the noise the Spanish papers have been making about the affair, refusing all mediation, &c. Little attention is paid here to all this. Should Mr. Drummond Hay succeed in preventing a conflict which could but bring misery on the poorer classes of the empire, it would be adding another to the many important services already rendered by him to this Government and his countrymen, and for which, at the same time, they offer the tribute of their most profound respect and gratitude."

The master of the Spanish felucca Santa Anna, which had arrived at Gibraltar from Nemours, took there the following report of an engagement between the French troops and the Moors on the frontier near that garrison, of which a short account has previously reached us by telegraph:—

"The Moors on the frontier, having made an incursion into the French territory, cut all the telegraph wires, and committed other ravages at a small town two leagues from Nemours; in consequence of which the French general ordered part of the forces stationed at Nemours, which then numbered about 15,000, to attack them, which they did on Sunday morning at five o'clock. The attacking party was chiefly composed of Zouaves. The French committed great havoc among the Moors, who had collected in immense numbers, and brought away the standard and horse belonging to the Moorish chief, besides other trophies of war. The French lost some killed, and had about 100 wounded. A small craft was immediately despatched to Oran with an order for reinforcements, as the French general was afraid to enter the Moorish territory with the force under his command. The prevalent opinion was that not less than 50,000 men would be required for that purpose. A small village, two leagues from Nemours, revolted against the French authorities; but some troops having been sent against them, they succeeded in capturing upwards of 200 rebels, who have been confined in the two castles at Nemours. Great consternation prevailed among the European population."

GROSS CRUELTIES ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.

LIVERPOOL MONDAY.—The inhuman treatment which seamen receive on board American ships, notwithstanding the recent serious examples of the vindication of the law; have lately been so numerous and so frequently brought before the public, that the novelty of such events has quite departed. Another disgraceful act which characterizes American shipping-masters and ship-captains in the decoying of coloured seamen on board their vessels, under pretence that she is bound for a port in one of the Free States of America, when she is in reality bound for one in the Slave States, where the men may be sold into. It not unfrequently happens that, in order to escape such a horrible fate, the men risk their lives to preserve their freedom, and in many cases the effect has been fatal,

An instance has just occurred in the Mersey. The American ship Conqueror is at anchor in the stream, bound for Mobile. She has on board a crew of coloured men, who were shipped upon the representation that she was bound for New York. On going on board the vessel these men were treated in the most brutal manner by the boatswain and others of the officers—in addition to which, they then discovered that they were decoyed to a slave port. Early on Saturday morning, one of them, a man named Silver, leaped overboard and endeavoured to swim to shore. He was fortunately picked up by the Woodside ferry-boat Prince, and sent to the hospital, where he now lies in a very weak state, from a pain in his side, occasioned by broken ribs from the ill treatment received on board the ship.

The example set by Silver was followed some time after by two other seamen—Thomas Williams, aged thirty-two, and William Johnston, a mulatto, aged twenty-two. These men experienced similar treatment to Silver, and declared that on board "a man was no more than a dog." They were seen struggling in the water near the north landing stage, and the watchman on duty threw them a life-buoy, and a boat was promptly despatched, and the poor fellows were picked up, although in a very exhausted state, one of them having sunk twice. Had it not been for the promptness of the boat's crew no doubt the men would have met with a watery grave, as the tide was running out very quickly. They expressed, on their partial recovery, their gratitude in the best terms they could, William exclaiming—"Me died in the water, me die in old England!" They are progressing favourably. William had been in slavery once before, and escaped, and certainly had no design to again lose his freedom.

It is stated that others of the crew would have followed their example, but were either afraid of being pursued by the officers of the ship, or had not sufficient confidence of being able to make the shore when the tide was ebbing very rapidly.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—The ex-Royal Family of France, among whom were the ex-Queen, ex-Countess of Neuilly, Duke and Duchess de Nemours, D'Aumale, Prince de Joinville, Count de Paris, &c., with their families and attendants, to the number of thirty or more (some fifteen or twenty yet remaining), left the Water Head Hotel for Bournsmouth, Hants, on Tuesday and Thursday last, after a sojourn at Coniston of about a month. It was intended by them to have stayed longer, but the weather having become so stormy and broken, prevented their rambling about as much as they could have wished—hence their more early departure. When the weather, however, permitted, they did not fail to avail themselves of it, to sail, or walk, and ride out along the roads and lanes about Coniston. The ex-Queen and some of the children of the princes, when not walking, generally made use of a small conveyance drawn by a donkey, while Prince de Joinville and others rambled about the hills, or went on fishing excursions to the lakes and tarns around. Prince de Joinville, who is a large dark-complexioned man, seemed to be a most determined pedestrian. This is a second or third visit to Coniston, which shows that he appreciates the beauties of the neighbourhood. The two sons of the Duke de Nemours, fine youths, as well as the daughters, have all the features and fairness of complexion of the Bourbon family, and Blanche, a sweet little child, by her distribution of sweet biscuits, &c., made herself quite a favourite among the children in Coniston. Many of the attendants, &., seemed aged, and to have followed the fortunes of the family from France. Altogether the kind, charitable, and unassuming manners of the family of France, especially the venerable ex-Queen, who disdained not to stop and converse with any one on the road, won the respect and sympathy of every one acquainted with her family's history and her many misfortunes.—*Kendal Mercury.*

BANKRUPTCY OF A FRENCH ACTRESS.—A certain lady of the Théâtre Français has been compelled to sue for the privilege of bankruptcy. The event has caused the most tremendous excitement in the gay world to which the lady belongs. Some of the incidents connected with this peculiar failure are touching enough.—The lady has proved beyond a doubt that she had long ago been compelled to part with every one of her valuables, and that, at the present moment, she owns scarcely more than the dresses she has in daily wear. Love, as usual, is the cause of the despoilment—the extraordinary idea of sending a dying friend to Madeira in a vessel of her own, fitted up in the richest and most expensive style, and enabling him to finish his days amid all the luxuries of the Eastern Pacha, has caused the ruin she is compelled to avow.—*Court Journal.*

SPORTING IN FRANCE.—A party of ten gentlemen among whom were Marshal de M'Mahon, General de Bremont, Count de Castries, &c., recently assembled at the Chateau of Count d'Epremesnil, at Praslins (Loiret), for a shooting excursion. Between breakfast and dinner they killed 252 head of game—244 partridges, 6 hares, 1 rabbit, and 1 teal.

THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AT THE STATE PAPER-OFFICE.—Sir John Romilly is reported to have named Mr. W. B. Turnbull, editor of Father Southwell's "Poems," calendarer of the foreign correspondence at the State Paper-office. That this rumour is incorrect we venture to conclude from the very nature of the facts. If anybody said the Crown had appointed Cardinal Wiseman to write the history of our English Church, or charged Dr. Cullen to pronounce a final decision on the Irish Board of Education and its system of secular instruction, we should be justified in expressing some doubt. Neither of these would be more singular than the appointment of Mr. Turnbull to calendar the foreign correspondence of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. These papers contain the history of religion in England; Mr. Turnbull is not only a Papist, but a pervert. They record the progress of the great ecclesiastical strife between England and Rome; Mr. Turnbull believes that in all that quarrel England was in the wrong. They describe the wars of the Armada, the war of Independence in Holland, the thirty years' war; in all which events Mr. Turnbull believes the action of this country to have been deplorable, undutiful, and false. They abound in particulars of those writings and treasons of the Jesuits which made them formidable to the peace of the family and that of the State; Mr. Turnbull holds the Order of Jesus, to quote his own words, "in the highest honour, veneration, and esteem." They preserve for us multifarious information relative to those priestly plots which the Government of Elizabeth crushed with a strong hand; Mr. Turnbull thinks the Queen, council, parliament, and people of England barbarous and malignant, in the use they made of this preservative power. They contain many allusions to the miracle-impostures by which the Roman priests preserved their ascendancy over ignorant and fanatical minds; Mr. Turnbull professes a devout conviction that "desperate and deadly diseases" were really cured by touching with a martyr's reliques. Mr. Turnbull has himself declared his views on all these points in his memoirs of Father Southwell. We only know of them from this memoir. Apart from this fanaticism, Mr. Turnbull may be an amiable man and a learned man. But with these opinions before us in black and white, we ask—is it possible to believe that Sir John Romilly can have seriously thought of setting a gentleman afflicted with this violent antipathy to the course of English history and to the cherished convictions of his countrymen, to compose the state papers for them into a religious history of England?—*Athenæum.*

A ROMANTIC STORY.

The *Kendal Mercury* contains the following romantic story:—

"It will be in the recollection of most of our readers that on a fine morning, in the summer of 1854, the quiet town of Appleby was startled with unusual activity by an announcement that a young girl, resident at a boarding-school in the town, had disappeared during the night in company—as was suspected, and as turned out to be the fact—with her music teacher. The young lady's age at the time was, we believe, 13 or 14, while that of the gentleman—who then held the situation of organist of the parish church—might be about 24. Pursuit was forthwith given, and the electric telegraph put in motion, but the parties arrived at Gretna, where marriages could then be celebrated *ad libitum*, without regard to age or any other of the legal requisites attached to the English ceremony, and the Gordian knot was tied ere a veto could be put upon the rash proceedings. No doubt the happy pair now thought the worst past—a too common delusion—and that explanations and reconciliation would follow merely as a matter of course, and their future felicity be secured. But, alas! their hopes were soon dissipated. At the Carlisle station, on their return, the iron hand of the superintendent of police was laid upon the arm of the happy bridegroom, and he was consigned to durance vile on a charge of 'abduction,' while the young lady, his wife, was straightway hurried to her paternal home on the banks of Lake Windermere. On a subsequent day the wrath of the lady's parents, and of the schoolmistress who initiated the legal proceedings, being unappeasable, the 'captive lover' was fully committed for trial by the Carlisle bench of magistrates, and at the Westmoreland Assizes, held at Appleby, in the month of August following—the mother of the young lady appearing as a witness against him—he was found guilty and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant. A question was discussed by the public at the time, whether the marriage which had been celebrated between the parties was binding upon them, but by the legal world, including the judge who tried the case, we believe no doubt of its validity according to the laws of Scotland, binding in England, was entertained; and that, notwithstanding the conviction for abduction, the gentleman, on the termination of his imprisonment, would have a legal right to claim the possession of his youthful wife. Be this, however, as it may, we commit the question to the hands of the curious in such matters, while we proceed with our remarkable narrative. The young lady, as we have stated above, on being ruthlessly torn from him she had taken for better for worse, was consigned to the care of her parents, and here for a while we leave her. The term of her husband's imprisonment having expired, he resumed his profession as a teacher of music, and although at the same time numerous were his inquiries after, and great his search for the whereabouts of his wife, for years no traces of her could be obtained. At one time she had been removed to America, another to Australia, a third account conveyed to him in an anonymous letter about twelve months ago, was that the hand of death had fallen upon her. At last, however, the tide begins to ebb, the dark clouds which so long o'er shadowed the case are suddenly dispelled, and light dawns. A letter unexpectedly arrives, announcing to the gentleman the agreeable tidings that his presence in the Isle of Jersey, where his wife was residing, would be agreeable, to all parties and as we are not writing an imaginary romance, but a novel adventure in real life, and have no desire to fill up the interim with suppositions of our own invention, we bring our tale to an end by simply stating what will be gratifying to all true lovers to learn, that the happy pair were re-united in the bonds of 'holy wedlock,' on the 12th inst., as appears more at large in our list of marriages this day, and are now spending their honeymoon amongst the beautiful lakes and mountain scenery of Westmoreland, where, and evermore, we wish them everlasting felicity."

THE WRECKED STEAMER EXPRESS.

SOUTHAMPTON, MONDAY.

This steamer, which went ashore off Jersey on Tuesday last, is still in a hopeless condition on the rocks, and it is more than probable that in a few days she will be broken up by the sudden changes of weather which are frequently occurring on this coast, and which are of a very violent character. The statement so generally reported, to the effect that "the captain selected a passage never before attempted," is positively untrue. The passage between the rocks is constantly made by the packets running between Weymouth and the Channel Islands; and Captain Goodridge, of the South Western Company's ship Courier, has gone the same route on many occasions. The only object attained by this passage is the saving of 4½ minutes of time. It is seldom, however, attempted when the wind is high. On the occasion of the disaster to the Express the wind was extremely light; nevertheless, there was a heavy "ground swell," which caused the vessel to lurch somewhat considerably, and, owing to this circumstance, her stem struck a small rock some distance under water, but the ship passed over it without damage. The probability is that an alarm having been given that the ship had struck, and no allowance being made for the swell of the sea, the captain deviated somewhat from the proper course, which brought the vessel into contact with the rock which proved her destruction. It is stated that but a short distance from the place where the Express was put ashore to save her passengers there is a small inlet between the rocks, where she might have been stranded on the beach, and thus have been saved from wreck, and the two lives now sacrificed might also have been saved. The Express was a very fast ship, her ordinary speed averaging about 14 miles an hour.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE GREAT WESTERN MUSIC HALL, BRISTOL.—At about a quarter before two o'clock on Saturday morning great alarm was created throughout the city of Bristol by the breaking out of a fire at the Great Western Music Hall, situate in Maryport-street. From the first it became evident that nothing would prevent the total destruction of the building, and all the efforts of the fire brigade were concentrated upon the preservation of the adjoining property, and in this they were to a great extent successful. The Music Hall and the other buildings were insured, but the dresses, properties, &c., of the actors and musicians, which all fell a sacrifice to the flames, were uninsured. The cause of the catastrophe has not been discovered, although it was probably connected in some way with the gas. The money lost must have been very great, as the entire hall, with its Bridge-street frontage, was destroyed, but it has not yet been accurately estimated.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT OLDBRIDGE.—On Sunday evening, one of the farm-yard labourers in the employment of Henry Barry Coddington, Esq., J.P., of Oldbridge, was sent from that village to Drogheda with a gig, to convey home Mr. Holmes, the steward, who was expected by the night down mail train. As Mr. Holmes did not arrive at the time expected the man returned towards Oldbridge, and when at the hill of Rathmullin, the horse started off at a furious pace, and after galloping some time, threw the driver, with great violence, to the ground, causing several severe fractures in different parts of the body. The animal continued its headlong course until it reached Oldbridge, where it stopped; and no occupant being observed in the gig, a search was immediately instituted, and the poor man was found on the road in a helpless state, and at once conveyed home. Dr. Pentland, of Drogheda, was sent for, and on examination of the wounds they were found to be of such a serious nature that great fears are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

RESIGNATION OF A RESIDENT MAGISTRATE.—Charles H. Tuckey, late R.M., has retired upon a full superannuated allowance. This respected gentleman was thirty-seven years in the public service, of which period he was the resident magistrate of this county twenty-two years. There are few public officers who enjoyed the respect and esteem of the community to a greater extent than Mr. Tuckey. A successor has not yet been appointed, but, whoever he may be, we hope he will not be selected for partisanship, but on the grounds of merit and experience; otherwise the appointment would give great dissatisfaction.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY

TUESDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re Pillion.

The meeting in this case was for proof of debts and final examination. The bankrupt carried on business in Mountmellick.

Mr. John Levy, who appeared on behalf of the assignees, contended that the bankrupt could not pass his schedule as it stood. He said that it would be necessary to have a special account furnished from the 1st of January, 1859. For that purpose it would be necessary to have the case adjourned.

Mr. Egan, on behalf of the bankrupt, said the bankrupt was about entering into a composition with his creditors.

It was arranged that the case should be adjourned until the 1st November, a special account to be taken in the meantime.

Agent to the bankruptcy, Mr. O'Dowd.

In re Gavacan.

The bankrupt was a trader in Killucan, and the meeting was for proof of debts and final examination.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., for the assignees, applied for a summons to compel the attendance in court of the bankrupt. From the evidence adduced in the case on a former day, it appeared that property to the amount of £100 was unaccounted for by the bankrupt. A messenger from the court was sent down to make inquiries in reference to the amount of the property. He stated he could only find property to the amount of £6 or £7, and the bankrupt was unable to account for the remainder of it.

The bankrupt was not in attendance, and the court granted a summons to compel him to attend.

REVISION COURTS—TUESDAY.

The revision of the list of parliamentary voters was resumed yesterday in the Four Courts, by the revising barristers, Messrs. Shaw and O'Hara. Messrs. Martin and Hyndman appeared on behalf of the Conservatives, and Messrs. Keogh and Costello *contra*. In Mr. Shaw's court the revision of the original list of rated occupiers in the Mansion House Ward was resumed in letter D, and occupied the court until its rising. The revision for the North City Ward was finished by Mr. O'Hara, and the revision for the Rotundo Ward will be taken up this day.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—TUESDAY.

ASSAULT.—Mrs. Anne Lindsay, the wife of a trunkmaker, residing in Castle-street, appeared on summons to answer the complaint of Edward Smith. It appeared that Smith was a journeyman in the employment of defendant's husband. On Monday night he came to Mrs. Lindsay, and made an application to be paid by her a sum of 18s. 6d. which, he alleged, was due to him on foot of certain work done. He now stated that, having so applied, he was assaulted by Mrs. Lindsay, who, he said, struck him over the eye with a saucepan, and also besmeared his face with a quantity of varnish. The defendant denied the truth of his assertions, and the result was that she was sent to stand her trial at city sessions.

CAPEL-STREET—TUESDAY.

REFUSING TO PAY A CARMAN.—George H. O'Callaghan was brought up in custody, charged by a carman, named Martin Keogh, with refusing to pay him his legal fare of 1s. 6d. The complainant stated that Mr. O'Callaghan engaged him yesterday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, and directed him to drive to Cunningham-road, thence to Ellis'-quay, and from that to Sackville-street. He refused to pay the fare, as alleged by complainant, who gave him into custody.

The presiding Magistrate (Mr. Porter) ordered him to pay the 1s. 6d. fare, with 2s. 6d. costs, and in default to be imprisoned for seven days.

ROBBERY.—Anne Roche was brought up in custody of Sergeant Smollen, of the G division, charged with stealing and unlawfully pledging three gold breast-pins, value £10, the property of Lieutenant Vivian, of the 22nd Regiment, from his quarters at the Pigeonhouse Fort. Information of the robbery was communicated to the detective police, and Sergeant Smollen succeeded in discovering where the property had been pawned by the prisoner, who had been in the habit of lurking about the barracks.

She was committed for trial to city sessions.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE.—TUESDAY.

PICKING A POCKET.—A man named Thomas Kennedy was brought up by Police-constable James Doody, 99 E, charged with attempting to pick the pocket of a gentleman at the Sandymount race-course, on Monday. The constable stated that he arrested the prisoner at the moment when he had his hand in the gentleman's pocket. Kennedy pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—Two young men, named Bernard M'Cormack and James Maloney, were charged by Police-constable William Young, 55 B, with quarelling with each other, in Lower Baggot-street, on Monday evening, and also with shoving passengers off the flags during their eubllition of ill-temper. They were fined five shillings each, or ordered seven days' imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Bernard M'Cormack, one of the prisoners in the last-mentioned case, was charged by Police-constable Maurice Ahern, with having assaulted him while in the discharge of his duty, in Lower Baggot-street, on Monday evening. Complainant stated that he had been called upon for assistance by Police-constable William Young, while engaged in escorting Maloney and M'Cormack to the station-house, and that in rendering it, M'Cormack kicked him in the legs and tore his trousers. The prisoner was fined 10s., or, in default of payment, ordered to be imprisoned fourteen days, which punishment was to take effect at the expiration of the term for which he was committed on account of the charge in the previous case.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—A man named Michael Flood, driver of a hackney carriage, wearing badge No. 3754, was charged by Police-constable Michael Byrne, 101 B, with having knocked down a man named Short, in Westland-row, on Monday morning, while driving negligently and furiously in that street. The constable stated that he found Short lying by the side of the carriage-way immediately after the accident, and bleeding from a wound on his head. He at once conveyed him to Mercers' Hospital, where upon inquiry this morning he was informed by the resident physician that he was out of danger. The prisoner was remanded for a week, but in the meantime allowed out on bail.

AN APOLOGY FOR THE INQUISITION.

The Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien has delivered a lecture at Limerick on the Inquisition. He rather palliated than defended the tribunal, saying that it was suitable in every respect to the spirit of the times in which it originated, and that it was not fair to judge past institutions by a modern standard. He did not deny that it was abused, but he laboured hard to show that it was always by the State, not by his Church, observing that with reference to the severity of its operation in Spain and elsewhere, there were on record repeated remonstrances of the Church condemnatory of the lengths to which it was stretched. The Albigenses, against whom the institution of the Inquisition was directed, he calumniated in terms of great odium, representing that they were indifferent to all the essentials of Christianity, that they wrote and spoke disrespectfully of many of its leading tenets, and were in every particular of their conduct and opinions profane as they well could be. Of the Inquisition generally he asserted that it was far more merciful in its character than were many other tribunals which were known to the history of most countries. The rev. gentleman promised to resume the subject of the Inquisition on some future occasion, in connection with Gallileo.

THE CHOLERA AT WICK.—The *John o'Groat Journal* says:—"There is no longer room for doubt that the disease of which several persons died last week and this is Asiatic cholera. All the usual symptoms have been discovered. As is always the case when that disease is prevalent, there is at present a good deal of ordinary sickness in the town."

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A melancholy occurrence has taken place at Red Hill, Surrey, the country seat of Mr. J. Thornton, of Westbourne Grove, Paddington. Mr. Thornton's son, a fine boy, about seven years of age, went out to amuse himself with a swing in the grounds. By some inexplicable means the child got the rope entangled round his neck, and his feet not touching the ground, and no one being near to assist him, he was strangled, and when discovered was quite dead.

A FEMALE PREACHER IN BELFAST.—Miss Buck, of Leicester, who paid Belfast a visit last year, and preached several times during her stay, as well as lectured on the subject of "Female Preaching," is to preach next Sunday, morning and evening, in the Victoria Hall. As a writer, and even as a speaker, this lady is possessed of a considerable amount of ability. The attraction of a lady preaching and reasoning upon a text will, no doubt, induce several to go and hear her. The object in aid of which she is to use her efforts is a good one.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

A ROMAN CATHOLIC "VISITATION."—The Rev. Dr. Amhurst, the Roman Catholic "Bishop" of Northampton, has been making a visitation in Suffolk. Such a proceeding, the *Bury Post* states, has not taken place since the Reformation. *Apropos* of Roman Catholic matters, it may be added that a report is current in Norfolk that one of the principal noblemen of the country, who has also large estates in Scotland, has "gone over" from the Anglican Church.

FLOGGING IN THE NAVY.—The following is an extract of a letter from her Majesty's ship Lapwing, dated 40 miles from Malta, 22nd August:—"My dear Friend,—This is a very sad thing I am going to tell you, and likewise others. One of our boys has cut his throat. The boy's name was John Knight. There was to be 20 dozen served out on board the Lapwing, all among boys, and he was to have four dozen over the back, with a cane, whipped with wax ends; he had been flogged last month. They kept the body till they got to Malta, and as soon as the anchor dropped they sent a boat to the hospital for a coffin, and buried him without any court of inquiry. The poor boy's back was black and blue from his former lashes. There is another boy that was to have been flogged a second time, but the doctor said he could not stand it."

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.—The arrangements for the forthcoming annual meeting of this association at Bradford, on the 10th of October and five following days, are almost completed, though not officially announced. An assurance of the local interest felt in the approaching meeting is furnished by the fact that already the subscriptions to the guarantee fund to meet the expenses amount to 3,420*l*. There are 17 subscriptions of 100*l*., 21 of 50*l*., 22 of 25*l*., five of 20*l*., and two of 10*l*. each, and other names will doubtless be added to the list within the next few days. It is expected that the Earl of Shaftesbury, president of the association, will deliver the opening address in the evening of Monday, the 10th of October, in St. George's Hill, and that Lord Brougham, who has accepted the office of permanent president of the council, will give an address on the following morning, reviewing the progress of the association and the leading questions of interest that have arisen during the year. The presidents of the department are—for Jurisprudence, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood; for Education, the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P.; for Punishment and Reformation of Criminals, Mr. R. Monckton Milnes, M.P.; for Public Health, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; and for Social Economy, Sir James Kae Shuttleworth. These gentlemen will deliver their addresses, one on each day, beginning on Tuesday, the 11th of October, previous to the members of the association betaking themselves to their several departments. Tuesday, the 20th inst., was the last day for the reception of papers to be read at the meeting. The papers sent in are reported to be very numerous, as well as important, both locally and generally. A large majority of the replies to the invitations that have been issued to the most eminent working members of the association to attend the meeting are in the affirmative, and corresponding preparations have been made for their hospitable entertainment during their stay at Bradford. The International Association for obtaining an Uniform Decimal System will hold its fourth annual meeting at Bradford on the first day of the meeting of the Social Science Association, and papers on the decimal system will be read and discussed on the following day.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—Mme. Larmet had to perform one of the principal characters in the piece of *La Joie fait Peur*, in the first scene of which, on the rising of the curtain, a whole family are seen in mourning, and the dialogue is of the most melancholy kind. Mme. Larmet was seen in a few minutes to burst into tears, and to become so agitated that she could not continue, and the curtain dropped. The manager came forward too, but he did not very clearly explain himself. In the meantime, the cause of the lady's agitation had become known to some persons in the house, and they cried out, "Do not let her continue." She had only on the previous day received an account of the death of her child, and the words which she had to utter reminded her too forcibly of her loss. Her husband, who is a performer at the theatre, on hearing the cry, mistook it for expressions of discontent against his wife, and coming forward made use of some severe and rather insulting remarks to the persons who had used them. Having since become aware of his error, he has made an apology through the Nantes journals to the persons to whom he addressed his hasty words, and at the same time he thanks them for the kind feeling which dictated their expressions.—*Phare de la Soire.*

ACCIDENTAL BURNING—CAUTION TO SMOKERS.—About two o'clock this day (Saturday), a fire broke out on Dr. F. Darby's premises in Duleek, which completely destroyed all his out-offices; and if it had not been for the providential circumstance that the day was so fine, with little or no wind out, a whole range of the better sort of thatched houses which were adjoining the above, with the doctor's own dwelling-house, would, in all probability, have been also reduced to ashes. There was a horse worth £40 destroyed in the stable. The cause assigned is, that some person was smoking in the stable, and that a coal dropped from the pipe, and remained amongst the straw till it ignited.

CRINOLINE PATENTS.—There are few inventions which have given rise in so short a time to so many patents as the crinoline. It came into vogue only about four years ago, and already 100 patents have been taken out in France—4 in 1855, 16 in 1856, 30 in 1857, 37 in 1858, and 13 up to the month of July, 1859.

THE IRISH HARPER.—Mr. Patrick Byrne, the well-known and accomplished Irish harper, has been for a few days in Greenock, and has been displaying his extraordinary powers over his beautiful instrument to parties of his friends, surprising, amusing, and delighting alike young and old by the variety, beauty, and skill of his performances. Mr. Byrne is the oldest, and is, in some respects, the sole representative of the real Irish harper. Like his predecessors in the olden time, he can tell stories, sing songs, and crack jokes as well as handle his expressive harp, and his friends are therefore glad at all times to see his intelligent face, as they have been doing for many years past. The fine old man prefers a limited audience, but he has been requested to give a more public entertainment in town, and it is likely he may do so ere long.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS.—A crowded meeting of these men was held on Saturday, in the School-room, George-street, Lambeth-walk, for the purpose of taking steps to procure the abolition of night work in bakehouses, and to reduce the hours of labour from 18 to 12 per day. It was resolved that the journeymen bakers of Lambeth, sensible of the privations and degradation the unlimited hours system has entailed upon them, are determined to use every means in their power to procure the total abolition of night work, and the restriction of the hours of labour to 12 per day, and in order to bring out an uniform system, the hours be from four a.m. to four p.m. The speakers said they did not want to strike, but if they could not obtain their just and reasonable demands in any other way they would strike.—*Globe.*

COAL DISCOVERY IN KENT.—While the workmen on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway were engaged in tunnelling between Lydden-hill and Shepherdswell, a few miles from Dover, they came upon a fine seam of coal, and, what is most remarkable, the coal is on all sides surrounded with chalk, with the usual seams of flint, as are seen on the cliffs of Dover. The more the seam is entered upon the better becomes the quality of the coal. Altogether it is an interesting study for geologists, and may probably in a short time become of vast importance to commerce and the community.—*Dover Chronicle.*

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—Early some mornings ago, a bullock that had been landed from a steamship at Brunswick Warf, Blackwall, exhibited symptoms of violent rage and madness, and upon one of the drovers attempting to approach the animal made a rush at him. The man, finding himself in great danger, jumped into the river, and the bullock instantly jumped after him. The drover, being a very good swimmer, kept up well, but the animal swimming faster went right over him, for the moment sinking him. A boat, however, putting off to his assistance, he was picked up and landed, and, except the fright, he was little the worse for his ducking. The bullock, disappointed of his prey, swam into the East India Dock. In the dock he ascended some steps, and to the surprise of a solitary watchman made his appearance on the quay. The man sought refuge on board a vessel, and lustily sang out, "Mad bull! mad bull!" This cry brought near him some of his brother watchmen; but Mr. Bullock soon made his appearance, charged among them, and for the moment put them to the route. His next freak was to walk up to the inner part of the export gates, where two men were on duty, one of whom, hearing the pattering of the animal's feet, it being about his time of relief, went out of his box to meet his supposed colleague, when to his horror the beast made rapidly towards him. The man, of course, beat a hasty retreat, had just time, together with the other officer, to get into the box and close the door before the bullock came up, looked in at the window, and seemed prepared for a charge. Fortunately assistance arrived in the shape of several drovers with ropes, who endeavoured to secure him, but it was not until one of the men was severely injured (having three of his ribs fractured) that they succeeded in capturing the beast.—*Hull Advertiser.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—VACCINATION AND TEETHING.—Since the Legislature has rendered vaccination compulsory, and appointed vaccinators to certain districts, skin diseases have been more common. This arises from the great difficulty of avoiding error in the selection of an untainted vesicle. If the lymph be impure, the arm of the little patient becomes too much inflamed, the skin looks unhealthy, and soon peels off, and the scalp, ears and neck present a mass of sores; when teething commences, all these symptoms are exaggerated. But Holloway's Ointment is a perfect antidote to this disorder. No nursery should be without it.

BIRTHS.

Anderson—September 25, at Donnybrook, the wife of John P. Anderson, Esq., of a daughter.

Lyons—September 25, at 4, High-street, Sligo, the wife of John Lyons, Esq., of a daughter.

Valletort—September 23, at Brocket Hall, the Lady Katharine Valletort, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Foott and Topp—September 20, in Cork city, Alexander F. Foott, Esq., solicitor, to Lizzie, eldest daughter of the late R. W. Topp, Esq., Rochelle, in that county.

Hall and Hampton—September 23, at Clontarf Church, Mr. James Hall, of Sibyl-hill, Raheny, to Miss Elizabeth Hampton, daughter of the late W. Hampton, Esq., caterer to the Constabulary, Phœnix Park.

Shera and Heacock—September 22, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Tisdall, Thomas Shera, Esq., of Roscommon, to Helena Reeves, fourth daughter of Henry C. Heacock, Esq., of Ballymacourty, Limerick.

DEATHS.

Knox—September 24, at Netley-part, Ballina, county of Mayo, Henry William Knox, Esq., Captain, North Mayo Regiment, aged 31 years.

Reilly—September 26, aged 88 years, Anne, relict of the late Mr. Wm. Reilly, Westmorland-street. Her remains will be removed to Mount Jerome on Wednesday morning, at 8 o'clock. Friends will please accept this invitation.

Vallancey and Yates—September 21, at Acomb, near York, by the Rev. Isaac Spencer, M.A., Vicar, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. Vallancey, M.A., Vicar of Sutton, Lancashire, Major George Preston Vallancey, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Jane Mary, daughter of Captain J. W. Yates, formerly of 74th Highlanders.

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